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Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

The Season and Crops in Maine.

Review of 1872.

It has been our custom for several years past, towards the close of the season, to forward to our list of special correspondents, a circular of enquiry soliciting information on the amount and yield of the principal crops grown in our State, as compared with the year previous and with average years, together with statements on the peculiarities of the season, condition of farm stock &c. The following review of the season and crops for 1872 has been prepared from the returns of FIFTY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS representing every county in the State. These returns have been carefully compared with the returns of the same correspondents forwarded to us for the past five years, with the monthly reports of the Department of Agriculture, and with the reports of the census of 1870. And we take this opportunity of expressing thanks to our correspondents for their very prompt and satisfactory replies to the several inquiries embraced in our circular.

1—Characteristics of the Season.

The season of 1872 stands out in bold contrast to that of 1871 and 1870. Those years were remarkable for extreme drouth, for short crops and for hordes of devouring insects. The year 1872 has been as remarkable for the great amount of rain, the luxuriant growth of vegetation, the abundant crops and the absence of noxious insects. The month of March—with us a spring month only in name—was one of unusual severity, and in this respect was very different from the corresponding month of 1871. March 1872 was colder in this State than any March for thirty-six years. The temperature averaged 19 degrees, and the amount of snow-fall for the month was from 24 to 36 inches. Snow remained on the ground, very uniformily, during the entire month, and in the central and northern portions of the State, even until the middle of April. Vegetation started slowly, the first green grass making its appearance about the middle of April. The latter month gave us four inches of rain and melted snow, and an average temperature of forty degrees. May opened warm and dry, very little rain occuring from the first to the twentieth of the month. Mean temperature 52 degrees. The latter part of the month was wet, the total rain-fall being nearly four inches. The first half of the month of June was cool and very wet, and although unfavorable for the operations of seed sowing was most propitious for grass fields and pastures. The rain-fall at Orono was four and one-half inches, and at Cornish 6.35 inches. The temperature of the month was 64 degrees, or two degrees warmer than the average. On the 4th there was a cold white frost; apple trees were in full blossom on the 9th or about a week later than the average, and the growth of all vegetation during the month was very rapid. The first part of July was warmer than the average, and the month from the 20th to the end much cooler than the average. Mean temperature 68½ degrees. Amount of rain-fall registered in the western part of the State four inches, in the eastern 2.68 inches. The prevailing wind was northwest. August was somewhat warmer than the average for thirty years, the mean temperature being 67 degrees. Rain-fall for the month six and one-fourth inches. It may be mentioned here as something quite unusual in this climate, that throughout the month, pastures and fields remained as green as in June, with no appearance of summer drouth. The temperature during September was 58 degrees, the month being somewhat warmer than the average; rain-fall three and one-half inches. In some low places there was a slight frost on the 5th, although not severe enough to be injurious to vegetation. The month of October was colder than the average, the mean temperature recorded at Orono being 45¼, at Winterport 47, and at Cornish 47.61 degrees. The rain-fall for the month was six inches. No hard frost for the fall until 12th of October. November was several degrees colder than the average, the mean temperatnre being 33¼ degrees. The month gave a snow-fall of ten inches and a rain-fall of seven and one-half inches. First snow feel 14th of the month. It is worthy of record that the month of November gave us more pleasant weather than any other month from seed time to harvest. The average rain-fall throughout New England for the six months from May 1st to November 1st is twenty inches, and the following table of the rain-fall for this period during the last five years, will show how little variation there has been from this amount;

1872—amount of rain-fall for six months,		26.86 in.
1871	" " "	19.64 "
1870	" " "	17.25 "
1869	" " "	28.26 "
1868	" " "	25.97 "

While the rain-fall for this period the past season has been but about six inches more than last year, we presume there are few persons who would not at once say, the amount was nearly or quite double that of 1871. And even in 1871, so remarkable for the severe drouth, the amount was but a fraction of an inch below the recorded average. In addition to the large number of rainy days through the season, there were also a still larger number of dull and cloudy ones; interfering to a great extent with farm labor. The hay and grain harvest was interrupted to a great degree; fall work was put off till spring, and the shows and fairs were postponed or interfered with to an extent seldom experienced. Mr. G. W. Guptill, Cornish, furnishes us with the following table showing the average temperature for each month of 1872, and the average temperature for the last forty years—also the rain-fall of 1872 compared with the observations of a series of years:

Months.	Temperature. For 1872.	Temperature. 40 ys.	Rain-Fall.* 1872.	Rain-Fall.* Series of ys.
January,	19.87	17.50	1.50	3.86
February,	21.74	19.30	1.90	4.00
March,	21.22	27.86	2.55	4.81
April,	42.35	40.28	1.10	3.88
May,	57.75	52.75	3.60	3.86
June,	65.45	63.38	6.35	3.36
July,	73.62	68.23	4.00	3.95
August,	71.35	65.81	6.90	4.40
September,	62.18	57.91	3.85	2.91
October,	47.61	46.74	3.70	4.92
November,	34.10	34.38	5.60	4.65
December,	22.91	21.97	1.90	3.31
			47.91	42.95

*Includes rain and melted snow. Observations for the month of December of the present year, only brought down to 12th of the month. The average temperature for the whole month would probably be nearly the same as indicated in the table.

By comparing the temperature and rain-fall for '72 with those of a series of years, it will be observed that the temperature through all the summer and fall months, has been considerably higher than the average; and that the rain-fall for the four first months of the year fell short of the average by 9.50 inches, while that of the summer and fall months exceeded the average by 4-51 inches.

Below, we give several extracts from the returns of our correspondents regarding the season and its peculiarities:

CUMBERLAND. The season has been marked for its frequent rains after May had passed. Rainfall in June, 6.94 inches; July, 1.98 inches; August, 5.52 inches; October, 3.45 inches: giving a wonderful growth of grass—indeed I have never known so good pasturage all the season through as we had last summer; and yet it was a good corn year.—S. F. PERLEY, *Naples*.

FRANKLIN. Plenty of rain after the first of June to the first of September. Very rainy from Sept. 13th to Nov. 12th. Cloudy and rainy over half of the days in that time; very warm most of the time from the first of Sept. to the last of Oct. Thursday, Nov. 12th, heavy fall of rain—rained all day until midnight when the wind changed to the northwest, and blowed almost a gale. First frost, Oct. 12th. The first snow storm, Nov. 14th., 4 inches fell.—LORIN ADAMS, *East Wilton*.

By referring to my record I find that about one-third part of the time from the last of May to the last of September was either rainy or cloudy.—J. R. NORTON, *Strong*.

HANCOCK. In this section of the State, the season has been most unfavorable for farmers; indeed, it has been an exceedingly discouraging one. The spring was so cold and wet, that planting was delayed till far into June.—SAMUEL WASSON, *East Surry*.

KENNEBEC. I find by consulting my diary that it rained nine days in May, ten in June, fifteen in July, thirteen in August, twelve in September, and ten in October; making in six months the unprecedented number of sixty-nine days in which rain fell.—D. H. THING, *Mt. Vernon*.

KNOX. The weather during the spring was as favorable as the average for doing farm work. A wet June gave us a good crop of hay, and very good weather for harvesting the same. Since the middle of August there has been the most rainy weather ever known by the "oldest inhabitant."—SILAS HAWES, *Union*.

PISCATAQUIS. From May 20th to June 15th there was so much rain fell, the land was not in condition to sow grain or plant corn and potatoes until late in June. The season in this section has been an unprecedented wet one, which has pretty effectually restored the grass fields, supposed past recovery from the effects of drouth and grasshoppers of last year.—LYMAN LEE, *Foxcroft*.

During the past season we have had a prevalence of rainy weather which delayed planting, and the latter part of haying, so much as to damage considerable fodder and delay the closing up of curing hay some two weeks. We also had poor weather to secure grain, but had but very little hurt or sprout.—J. H. WARREN, *Parkman*.

PENOBSCOT. From the 15th July to 15th November we had not a week without a heavy rain, and frequently lasted from one to four days, and when it rained it *poured*; that is, it came in torrents.—ASA SMITH, *Mattawamkeag*.

SOMERSET. The dryest part of the season was during the first of May, when I think some grass seed suffered that was sown on the snow. But it was muddy sowing grain, muddy planting, muddy haying and muddy harvesting. There is little plowing done for next season. But it has on the whole been a year of fair returns.—J. T. RICHARDSON, *North Fairfield*.

The past season has been unusually wet. Rain fell six days in April, eleven days in May, fifteen days in June, eleven days in July, sixteen days in August, sixteen days in September, fourteen days in October, and six days of rain and four days of snow in November. It has been the wettest season that I ever knew.—THOMAS FULLER, *Hartland*.

It rained twenty-five days in thirty, or most all of the time for the whole season.—L. L. LUCAS, *St. Albans*.

July had five rainy days; August, eight; September, nine; October eight, and November five.—S. D. GREENLEAF, *Starks*.

WASHINGTON. The spring was unusually wet, so much so that it was very late and extremely wet when farmers got in their seed, and the planting was attended with some difficulty. At the commencement of the hay harvest there was a short season of good weather, and some was secured in good condition, but the weather soon changed, and was so wet that much was damaged, and large quantities of low meadows were left uncut on account of being overflowed. The wet continued till late in the fall so that harvesting grain and root crops was attended with great difficulty.—J. L. BUCKMAN, *Columbia*.

YORK. The season was warm and wet, and many of the fields and pastures thought past bearing grass, unless re-seeded, have wonderfully recuperated.—IRA C. DOE, *Saco*.

The average yearly temperature for a series of years is 42.96 deg.; for 1872 it is 44.91 deg., exceeding the average by 1.95 deg. The temperature of the month of March was 21.22 deg.—7 deg. lower than the average and the lowest of any year since 1830. The lowest temperature of any March within the last 42 years, that had a low temperature approaching to this, was in 1863, when the temperature was 21.66 degrees. There were 90 days in which snow or rain fell, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 12th. The year has been characterized by a cold, dry winter, succeeded by a warm, wet summer.—G. W. GUPTILL, *Cornish*.

Late grain, corn, potatoes, &c., were more or less damaged in harvesting. About five per cent. of the potato crop was not harvested at all, being worthless on account of rot.—JOHN WESTON, *Skowhegan*.

2—Yield and Prices of Farm Crops.

The following estimates of the yield of crops are based upon the returns of forty-seven correspondents, whose statements have been carefully compared with our private returns of previous years, and with the census reports. Correspondents were instructed to take 10 as a standard of comparison in regard to surface and yield of certain crops, each figure or unit above 10 representing a tenth more than an average in surface or yield, and each unit below 10 a tenth less than the standard or average yield of fair years. From this we can approximate a very fair and correct estimate, not only of the amount of land in certain crops, but of the yield of those crops.

HAY.—For two years previous to 1872 the seasons were most unfavorable for grass lands and the hay crop. Drouth, failure of grass seed in summer, and the freezing and thawing—or as it is termeb "winter killing"—during an open spring, had worked serious injury to our grass lands. In consequence of the testimony of many of our correspondents to the value of fall sowing of grass seed, the farmers of the State sowed large quantities in the autumn of 1871 and early spring—March and April—of 1872. This not only proved a most successful venture, but the last spring was a most favorable one for all grass lands. The ground was uniformly and completely covered with snow until the middle of April, and when it finally left, the new grass blades as green as in June, made their welcome appearance, and continued to "grow right along." There was no damage from spring killing. The cool, wet June gave grass in old fields and in pastures a wonderful start, and in new fields on which the year previous there were no signs of the seed sown, grass came up as if by magic surprising the owners by its growth and at harvest giving a yield fully up to the average. This condition of such fields, which many wise farmers thought could not be reached in five years, seemed fully reached in one, completely astonishing them by the wonderfully recuperative powers of Mother Earth, when blessed by favorable conditions for performing her work and rendering her compensations. All of our correspondents unite in estimating the hay crop of 1872 as from one-fourth to one-half more than in 1871, and fully up to the average of years in which the yield is regarded as a good one. Returns from Waldo county give the yield of last season as fifteen per cent, Kennebec—four correspondents—from 15 to 25 per cent, Franklin—five returns—from 25 to 30 per cent, and Somerset, from returns of four correspondents, 40 to 70 per cent above the yield of 1871. It will be remembered that the last two counties suffered more severely from the drouth and ravages of grasshoppers in 1871, than any other two counties of the same size in the State. The census of 1870, founded on the yield of 1869, gave the amount of hay grown in Maine as 1,053,415 tons; and when it is remembered that the excessively dry seasons of 1870 and 1871, had reduced the yield in the latter year to somthing less than 500,000 tons, our readers may be surprised that the present year, the very next succeeding two years disastrous to grass lands—gave a yield of 976,000 tons. This sum compared with 487,900 will show the condition of our chief item of winter feed for farm stock, now, as against one year ago. Hay is selling in the interior of the State for from $13 to $15, and on the lines of transportation from $15 to $18 per ton.

WHEAT.—We have heretofore been inclined to place Indian corn and potatoes as among the crops of next importance to hay—but several circumstances have led us this year to give wheat a position over these. Will not our correspondents tell us if we are wrong in so doing? The short crops of last year obliged our farmers to use largely of western corn; and when they found they could purchase a bushel of corn at their own doors—so to speak—at from 87½ to 90 cents a bushel, many of them very wisely came to the conclusion they could raise something else easier than they could corn, with which to purchase that Western grown. These put that conclusion into their farm operatians the past season, and more will do it in years to come. In quite large sections sweet corn is grown almost to the total exclusion of yellow. This is true of a large portion of Cumberland county and of sections of Franklin and Somerset. The crop of potatoes was seriously damaged by the rust, last year—while wheat has been constantly growing in favor with our farmers. These circumstances induce us to place the wheat crop very high in the scale of important crops grown in Maine. Our columns during the past fall have constantly recorded the large yields obtained throughout the State, and our own observation among farmers assures us that but very few of the instances of large or even satisfactory yields are put in print. In going about among farmers we find scores and scores who have raised wheat enough for their own bread and "make no fuss about it." In Somerset, in portions of Kennebec, in Franklin, in Oxford, in Piscataquis and in Aroostook, there has been wheat enough raised the past year to bread the farming population in those counties. And this for Maine, a State that only a few years ago produced no wheat worth computing, is certainly something to boast of. Farmers sow late in April or early in May, on land prepared the fall previous. The "Lost Nation" variety is a very popular sort with us. The average yield throughout the State, last season, was twenty bushels per acre, while in many sections the average will go up as high as twenty-five. Total amount harvested, 290,500 bushels.

INDIAN CORN,—that crop which has long been regarded as the glory of New England harvests, is in danger of losing its proud position in this State. The short hay crops of the past two years, with good sound western corn in Maine at 90 cents per bushel, has made many farmers ask the question if they had better grow corn themselves at a cost of $2.25 per bushel, or purchase that grown West and less than half this sum. The confidence in wheat as a safe crop, the substitution of sweet corn and other special crops in place of yellow corn, the greater use of provinder in feeding stock, and the growing scarcity of farm help—all combine to render Indian corn not perhaps an unpopular crop, but as hardly a paying one and therefore one losing some attention, or from which the farmers attention has been diverted to other branches. The season although rather too wet for this crop, was, on account of frost holding off late in the fall, a very favorable one for corn, and the entire yield of the State may be very safely estimated at 1,089,000 bushels.

THE GRAIN CROP, — (wheat having been spoken of above) was last year most satisfactory. In some sections, particularly through the counties of Somerset, Piscataquis, Franklin, Oxford, Lincoln, and portions of York, less barley is sown than in previous years on account of the greater attention being given to wheat culture. The yield of 1872 was 570,500 bushels. The same remark is partially true of oats. They have to a considerable extent given place to wheat. In many instances farmers have sown oats because they had little faith in wheat. With the increased faith in wheat, they have given their land usually sown to oats a better preparation and sown wheat, as a safer, better paying crop. As to rye, our returns are so few it would be unfair to base any estimate upon them regarding the total yield of the State. Most of the answers to the enquiry respecting this crop are in these words: "none;" "but little sown;" "none of any amount sown;" "not cultivated" while in a larger part of the circulars this column is returned blank. Perhaps the State produced last year, 20,000 bushels. What has been said of rye is almost equally true of buckwheat. The culture of the former is more diversified, but the latter, although mainly confined to one county, yields an amount of considerable magnitude compared with rye. The census report of 1870 gave 466,635 bushels as the total amount of buckwheat raised in the State, of which 360,450 bushels was grown in Aroostook county. In the absence of a sufficient number of returns from that county from which to draw conclusions, we take the above figures for the yield of last year.

POTATOES.—Early potatoes produced a good yield and were not affected by the rot. In the vicinity of large towns and cities farmers now make it quite a point to grow early potatoes for market, from which—although of course the business is carried on in a limited way—good returns are received. And we here see the value of the efforts patient experimentors have made to produce an early maturing potato for market purposes. The Early Rose is the leading and most esteemed early sort grown in Maine. The late sorts—and owing to the backwardness of the spring they were not in many places planted as early as usual—were greatly injured by the rust, and early began to decay. When dug early, thoroughly dried, and placed in a cool, well ventilated place, farmers succeeded in saving the bulk of their crop. On wet land, the crop was almost a complete failure. But two correspondents out of forty-seven represent the yield an average one, seven report one-half an average crop, eleven two thirds, and eight eight-tenths. The surface planted was about the average, but the rot reduced the yield two-thirds below the average, giving the total number of bushels raised as 2,200,500 bushels against 7,770,000 in 1869. At present they fetch 70 cents per bushel in this market.

APPLES, are uniformly reported above the average; still they are not keeping well, and there will hardly be the usual number of barrels furnished the market from this State. Early in the fall, orchardists thought their crop a very abundant one, but on sorting the crop for market, they actually found a less number of No. 1 apples than in average years. More were knotty in appearance and a very large proportion were wormy. Even now many correspondents report they are rotting badly. At present No. 1 Baldwin and Greenings command $2.25 per barrel in this market.

CROPS OF 1872 COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1869.

	1872.	1869.
Hay	976,000 tons,	1,053,415
Wheat,	290,500 bush.,	274,593
Indian Corn,	1,089,000 "	1,089,888
Barley,	570,500 "	658,816
Oats,	1,600,400 "	2,351,354
Rye,	20,000 "	34,115
Buckwheat,	466,635 "	466,635
Potatoes,	2,200,300 "	7,771,009.

3. Statements of Crops from Correspondents.

CUMBERLAND. Apples were very abundant and worth but little on the trees. Well prepared for market, that is hand gathered, carefully sorted, well packed in clean well cooper-ed barrels, cost about $1.00 per barrel. Many were sold at that figure, thus paying only expenses. The "stumpage," (as lumber men would say,) was small even at $2.00 per barrel.—S. F. PERLEY, *Naples*.

FRANKLIN. But very little barley sown; oats a large crop but got in bad order; rye very little raised here. Buck and India wheat going out of use, but very small quanties sown. Hay a large pile in the barns, grown quick and in the shade of cloudy weather and got in in miserable order. It goes off fast and leaves cattle looking bad unless fed with grain or roots. By the way roots are being more cultivated than formally. One man that makes no pretentions at farming, raised this season, over fifteen tons of beets and turnips, and is now feeding to his Jersey heifers.—S. DILL, *Phillips*.

I think the potato crop was not half what it would have been if the rot had not cut the crop short.—LORIN ADAMS, *East Wilton*.

Potatoes have rotted more this year than they have for a number of years, and are still rotting in the cellar very badly.—J. R. NORTON, *Strong*.

The great differance between 1871 and 1872, in the crop reports in Franklin Co., is in part due to the grasshopper destruction of crops in 1871. This year however has been an unprecedent year. Apple trees, young trees, maple trees, shade trees, have made a growth of three feet; elms four feet in many instances. Other things grew in this proportions, except potatoes which rotted quite badly.—O. W. TRUE, *Farmington*.

HANCOCK. While a fair yield of hay was housed, the feeding season is developing that much of the hay injured after it was put into the barns. Potatoes rotted badly, and most of the grain was seriously damaged by continued rains.—S. WASSON, *East Surry*.

KENNEBEC. Apples were from two to four weeks earlier in *maturing* than in avereage seasons; but were very wormy and rotted badly.—S. N. TABER, *East Vassalboro'*.

Potatoes on low moist land rotted ¼ before digging, and in some sections they are rotting in the cellar. Hay does not spend as last year.—H. COLBURN, *Windsor*.

As this is the grasshopper reigion it is difficult to compare the crops with last year. Quite a portion of our town produced very little corn last year and no grain of any kind. But for the grasshoppers the corn would have been fully an average. The corn is less this year for the reason the dung-heaps were alarmingly small and farmers had no money to buy special manures. Potatoes were planted quite largely and up to this time I think, fully one fourth of the small crop raised has been lost from rot. Apples were in enormous quantity but unusually wormy. At present prices of labor they were worth just about picking and marketing. Oats were sowed largely on land where the grass was killed out last year.—D. H. THING, *West Mt. Vernon*.

PISCATAQUIS. While potatoes that were planted in the month of June were killed by rust before grown to a size fit for market; grain corn and potatoes, which were sown and planted the first half of the monh of May, yielded fully an average crop.—LYMAN LEE, *Foxcroft*.

The general prevalence of hot, rainy weather in August caused the potato tops to rust and the tubers to rot. The average of rotten potatoes was about one bushel in ten, but the tubers were small and of poor quality. Fall work generally delayed, owing to rainy weather. But little plowing done. Our farmers are nearly all raising their own bread. The area of wheat, I find from careful inquiries, is about double of last year, with an increased yield per acre. The falling off of the barley crops is due to farmers sowing wheat. On the whole this has been a season of general prosperity to farmers in Western Piscataquis.—J. H. WARREN, *Parkman*.

PENOBSCOT. All kinds of crops have been good except potatoes. The rust came upon them before they were fully grown, and stopping any further growth. Then many pieces rotted in the field quite badly, and some lots continue to rot in the cellar. The rust and rot have damaged the crop 30 per cent.—W. B. FERGUSON, *East Dixmont*.

SOMERSET. Crops were good with the exception of potatoes. They were killed with the rust before ripe, there was not more than half a crop. I should think one fourth of them were destroyed by the worms, and one fourth by the rot, leaving about one fourth of an average crop.—THOMAS FULLER, *Hartland*.

The potato rot was not great in this section; but the crop was light compared with former years. I attribute the cause to so much wet weather, as my experience teaches that potatoes do the best in dry seasons. Hay is more than an average of former years in quantity; but the quality is not near as good; as sorril and weeds came in where grass roots were killed out last year by the drouth.—S. D. GREENLEAF, *Stark*.

It has been a year of fair returns. The hay crop which we consider the staple, being considerable more in quantity, than last yeay, if not of so good a quality. And of grain, I think there never was so much raised in this town, partly on account of these being so much sown where the grass died out, and partly because it has been a *grain year*. Wheat, rye and oats have grown without a sign of rust. It has been the aim of farmers to sow wheat and oats as early as possible on account of rust, but this year it has made no difference. It has been supposed that these would rust more in hot, weather, but this year it has not been so. Potatoes were nearly a failure, and still rotting. Apples are abundant, and though the first qualities are selling fair, some fit only for cider remain on the ground.—J. T. RICHARDSON, *North Faifield*.

4—Numbers of Farm Stock.

The severe drouth of 1870 and 1871 left its mark more forcibly upon the farm stock of our State than upon any other branch of the farming interest; and here it is longest in recovering from it. Not for twenty years have the farmers of Maine entered the winter with so little stock as in November, 1871. The fodder-ing season came on early, there was little hay, and a great reduction of stock was necessary. Sheep turned well, and the numbers in our State according to the best information at hand was 50 per cent. less in November, 1871, than in November, 1867. Working oxen were sent to the shambles in large numbers, and the stock kept was largely milch cows, young animals and *good* horses and colts.

The census of 1850 gave the following numbers of farm stock in this State:—milch cows, 133,556; working oxen, 83,893; horses, 41,721; sheep, 451,577. In November, 1871, based upon returns of our correspondents and the special report of the Department of Agriculture for 1867, regarding the numbers of live stock in Maine—there were the following numbers of farm stock in the State:—milch cows, 129,590; working oxen, 77,770; horses, 25,595; sheep, 447,942. These figures will show that we really had less farm stock in the State in 1871 than in 1850. In November, 1872, there were the following numbers of the different classes of farm stock: milch sows, 130,000; working oxen and steers, 80,500; horses, 26,450; sheep, 550,000. Upon this subject, the following extracts from our correspondents will be read with interest:

Not more than three-fourths of the average amount of stock is being wintered; but possibly a seventh more than last winter.—J. T. RICHARDSON, *North Fairfield*.

My observations are confined more particularly to the southern and eastern portions of the county where the number of neat cattle are growing less every year, horses being substituted for oxen on many farms, and much of the heavy work formerly done by oxen is now done by horses.—IRA C. DOE, *Saco*.

There has been a slight diminution of horses. The number of cattle has increased but very little from last year, as most of the calves were sent to the butcher through fear of a poor hay crop; but last year in this vicinity the farmers wintered quite their usual amount of stock. Nearly all the increase is from cattle purchased in Aroostook county, an increase perhaps of one-tenth over last year. Sheep have largely increased in numbers, the high price of wool and mutton have set farmers to looking after their flocks of sheep and all ewe lambs have been saved to increase the flock, and in some cases the wether lambs have been saved to be wintered to eat the surplus fodder.—J. H. WARREN, *Parkman*.

The number of cattle are a tenth above last year; sheep two-tenths, horses one tenth—while each are below an average previous to 1871.—LYMAN LEE, *Foxcroft*.

Statistics of stock amount to very little as we had to sell off last year or let them starve so that we had in December 1871 no more than 33 per cent. of our usual stock. Fully four-fifths the sheep went to the butcher.—D. H. THING, *West Mt. Vernon*.

I think there is no more cattle in Lincoln county in November, 1872, than there was in November, 1871.—LYMAN H. WINSLOW, *Nobleboro'*.

The number of cattle in this section was reduced November 1, 1871, by about one-third, sheep one-half and horses one-tenth. November 1, 1872, I think cattle will number one-sixth, sheep one-fourth and horses one-tenth less than an average.—N. R. PIKE, *East Winthrop*.

There is probably from one-fourth to one-third more stock of all kinds than in 1871. Perhaps one-fourth less than average years.—SETH SCAMMAN, *Scarboro'*.

I should think there were twenty-five per cent. more cattle and sheep in our vicinity than there was November 1, 1871. Horses about the same as last year and about an average with former years. Cattle and sheep twenty-five per cent. less than average years.—THOMAS FULLER, *Hartland*.

As far as my observation extends, there are about one-tenth more cattle and very nearly double the amount of sheep in this section than there were one year ago, and about the same number of horses. There are not more than one half the number of cattle and sheep that there were in former years—they were reduced last year in consequence of the scarcity of hay.—S. D. GREENLEAF, *Stark*.

I think in this immediate vicinity there are 20 per cent. more cattle than last year at this time. About the same of sheep, and horses 7 per cent less than an average.—B. F. HAMILTON, *Biddeford*.

The number of cattle has increased hereabouts one-fourth since last year, and sheep in about the same ratio. I am not aware that horses have increased any.—W. B. FERGUSON, *East Dixmont*.

The number of sheep and horses will vary but little from Nov. 1871. Sheep will rate about one-tenth more.—S. N. TABER, *East Vasalboro'*.

In this town in April, 1871, there were of oxen, 310; cows, 762; 3 years old, 246; 2 years old, 373; 1 year old, 327. In April, 1872, there were of oxen, 197; cows, 587; 3 years old, 70; 2 years old, 211; 1 year old, 185; or less than two-thirds the number in 1872 than 1871, and this I think not far from correct for this section of Franklin county.—LORIN ADAMS, *East Wilton*.

I have made an estimate of the number of cattle in this county at the present time, taking the Assessors' books of this year as a basis in my town, and estimating other towns and find the number 11,143.—SILAS HAWES, *Union*.

I should say that at the present time there are twenty-five per cent. more cattle being fed than at the same date one year ago.—Z. A. GILBERT, *East Turner*.

As to the number of cattle compared with Nov. 1871, I can hardly tell, as the farmers had disposed of large numbers previous to that time. But I think there are not more than one-half the numbers in this town or county that there were in Aug. '71. There was a fearful slaughter one year ago of the young cattle, which must be felt in years to come. The season of 1871 was hard on the farmers of this State; but in their panic to get rid of everything that would eat hay, they inflicted upon themselves a great loss by sacrificing their young cattle, when the would have paid a net profit of 100 per cent on what they would eat for the year that has just passed. I know of instances in this town where farmers have received $125, and even more than that sum, for keeping a pair of yearlings the past year. Is there any way a farmer can dispose of his crop in a more profitable way than this? If there is, I should like to be enlightened upon this subject. As I said before, beef will be higher in years to come. It will pay for making, even in New England. Associated dairying will overstock the market with cheese. It will be like the "hop business," by the time they all get under way cheese will be low, and good beef will be high. We can start cheese factories and make a good many cheese in one season; but it takes time to start a lot of beef cattle and get them fit for market.—H. C. BURLEIGH, *Fairfield Centre*.

The drought of 1871 reduced the stock of cattle full fifty per cent., and we have not had time to do much to regain what we have lost, so I think stock about the same as last year, and about one-third below the average of former years. Sheep are improving in quantity and quality. Horses are fully up to the average of former years—the drought of last season not seeming to effect them much.—JOHN ROYAL, *Unity*.

5—Farm Help—What Shall we Do?

For years there has been a growing scarcity of farm help in our State, and this has formed a greater obstacle to farming operations during the past year than in any season previous. Wages were good but the help could not be obtained. And in many instances, where help was sufficient for the demands of haying and other pressing duties of farming, it was a general complaint that it was in most cases inefficient and unprofitable. Says one correspondent: "On account of the scarcity of farm laborers much more grain is being sown, and less surface planted than in former years." Says another, writing from the interior of Franklin county: "Hundreds of tons of hay were not cut in the northern part of the country," a result of the bad weather and scarcity of help combined." Writes another from the same county: "It has been very difficult for farmers to secure their hay and other crops on account of scarcity of help and so much rainy weather. There is considerable grass that has not been cut. One man in this vicinity says that he has as much grass standing now as he cut last year. There are a number of cases where farmers have not been able to cut all of their grass from want of help." Such instances are becoming frequent, and farmers in all quarters are enquiring what they shall do with their farms, under this condition of things. They dislike to sell, and yet are impossible to carry them on to a profit. Improved machinery goes a good ways in doing the work of the farm, but after all a certain amount of manual labor is necessary, as even mowers and rakes and potato planters need intelligent men to guide their operations. If hoed crops give place to grass culture, hay must be secured in its season and then is just the time good farm help is most needed. If special branches of farming are engaged in, in localities where certain specialities pay good returns, there is no one of them but demands skilled labor to make them remunerative—and so the question still comes back, "What shall we do?" Mr. Goodale, the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture suggests that something on the co-operative plan may be found to offer some way of escape from the difficulty. The amount invested in machinery to work our small farms—farms of one hundred acres each—is more than the returns from them will pay. Why cannot three or four farms be put together under one management, it requiring little more machinery to work one of four hundred than of one hundred acres, and the profits made correspondingly larger? Is this plan practicable? If not, why not? This subject is one we should like to have discussed by our correspondents, and hope they will send us their views upon it.

6—Conclusion.

In our review of the season of 1871, in speaking of the severe drouth and its results in bringing light crops and a consequent reduction of farm stock—which in fact meant less manure for another year and future farm operations somewhat curtailed —we remarked, comparing the numbers of farm stock in 1871 with 1867: "It is a long, hard road forward to the same state of things as four years ago—but we have no question that with a reform such as the present condition will make, a better system of farming, and greater economy—the point will be reached in less time than that." We look at the situation now, after just one year from that date has passed, and it is certainly something quite astonishing to behold the results. Nature, ever generous and forgiving, has been more generous during the twelve months agone than any of us ever dared to hope. The parched fields of 1871, so burned and scorched that from June to September they presented hardly a green covering for the entire period; gave place but a year later to a rank and luxuriant growth of vegetation from early spring to the first snow of autumn; the fields and pastures during the "drouth of summer," as the period through July and August has come to be called, being as green as in June; fields that farmers supposed could not produce anything for three years gave bountiful yields, and fall feed was so abundant that young cattle and sheep got their living until the snow covered the still green and sweet herbage. By economy in feed, farmers were enabled to winter more stock than they counted on, and they will find its increase rapid, and that our prediction of one year ago, recorded above, will be fully realized. This winter they have full hay-mows and grain-bins, and can winter in good shape all the stock in their tie-up's. The promise of a good hay crop another year was never more sure, and farmers can enlarge their farm herds and extend their farm operations with reasonable assurance of a successful termination to their plans. The present winter has come on with unusual severity, but our farmers meet it with good courage, and look forward to the season of May flowers and the fresh, upturned furrow, with a bright hope. Let the intervening season of comparative leisure be devoted to mental improvement and social enjoyment, to a maturing of plans for future operations, and to doing good—the sublimest end of existence. Some closing suggestions from correspondents are worth reading:

The lessons of the season are that we shall be under the necessity of preparing our mowing lands so as to use improved agricultural machinery in securing our hay crop. This may be done by turning out a part of our mowing lands to pasture and improving the remainder by top dressing and other means so as to cut much better crops than we do at present. This we must do, for I know that good farm help is not now, nor will it be in the future equal to the demand.—J. R. NORTON, *Strong*.

The question now is what are the owners to do with the ground next year? When one sows oats because his land is bound out, he simply jumps out of the frying pan into the fire. The great lesson we are continually learning in dry seasons and wet seasons, in cold seasons and hot seasons, under all the circumstances of farming, is to cultivate deeper, pulverize finer, manure better, and weed cleaner. Yet, notwithstanding our experience and observation so continually teach us the lesson, how slow we are to put it in practice. Tell your readers generally to do their work better and aim to raise their bread from less ground. Good crops and good animals pay. Progress is the word.—D. H. THING, *West Mt. Vernon*.

A wet year is not a good potato year, but is a good grain year, and a good grass year. We have learned that we can raise wheat and our own bread, easier than by selling potatoes to purchase the same. We have learned that we must take a new departure in farming matters. Mixed farming is "played out," though many still adhere to it though force of habit. Cheese factories are engaging much attention. We must consume our bulky products at home and not ship them as heretofore. The value of underdrained land is very apparent such years as this. Our hay does not seem to have the nutritive value pound per pound with last year; does not weigh as heavy to the bale when pressed. More sheep and cows is the watchword: So mote it be.—J. W. LANG, *Brooks*.

The peculiarities of the past season I think are no less striking than those of '71, although quite the reverse. The two extremes of dry and wet have seemed to meet, and good will no doubt be evolved. Nature never goes backward, though sometimes she seems to stand still, as the sun was said to have done in the time of Joshua. Nature is always progressive and so are mankind as a whole. Severe climatic changes make us more wise. The seasons of drought teach us one important lesson, in relation to seeding our lands to grass; that is to sow our grass seed late in the fall or early in the spring. It may be sown on stubble ground with good results without plowing. If even a harrow is used it should be before seeding. JOHN ROYAL, *Secretary No. Waldo Ag'l. Soci'y, Unity*.

As each succeeding year rolls around, we have new and useful lessons forced upon us. In 1871 through the wisdom of an all-ruling Power, we learned, as we then thought, some very hard and trying lessons. Yet we already begin to see that there are good and enduring results growing out of the lessons laid upon us. We have learned the advantage of thorough cultivation high dressing and economy in gathering and preserving fodder and in feeding stock. We can now see that this knowledge more than compensates for any loss or temporary inconvenience growing out of our failures. The year 1872 has also presented its lessons. Although the idea was prevalent that owing to the effects of drouth and grass-hoppers crops in 1872 must be light, yet we have had an abundant harvest. This gives us courage and confidence in our calling. We see that we can stand a great pressure and come out wiser and better for it. One peculiarity of the season has been the great scarcity of farm help. Although this has been an inconvenience for the time, yet we may forsee good results. We shall cultivate less land and manure it better. We shall use more and better machinery. We shall use our *brains* more; we shall put our land in such shape and procure such implements that the horse will do much of the same work that is now done by man; we shall keep better blooded stock, and feed better. In fact, we shall adopt such means in the prosecution of our business as the exigencies of the case may require.—N. R. PIKE, *East Winthrop*.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Seasonable Suggestions.

"Do you think our winters are growing less severe and our climate milder," said neighbor Smith as he dropped in for a few minutes' chat Thursday morning, Dec. 12th.

No, I don't think so. On such a morning as this, with the mercury down to 5 degrees below zero I can't agree with that theory. It is no doubt a fact that during the past five years the snow fall on the shore town section of the State of Maine has been less than the average for the twenty-five years preceding. We have had as much moisture, measuring the amount of water which has fallen, but a larger proportion has been rain. The number of days sleighing for each winter has perceptibly diminished since I can remember and there are not many grey hairs in my head. If these things are facts and this change continues, what effect does or may it have upon us as farmers in this section of the State. Suggestion No. 1:

Ventilation is a good thing, but don't some of us rather run the thing into the ground, or rather into the air? Don't we ventilate too much yet so far as our stables are concerned? Of course I don't refer to the few whose barns are warm, pleasant and furnished with properly constructed ventilators, but the many whose barn broadsides will yet admit the golden beams of the wintry sun, or the blood piercing, chilling breezes. Cattle are a never failing thermometer it kept in a barn such as there are too many in every neighborhood. We know by the avidity with which they eat and the greater amount of fodder necessary to supply them that there is a cold snap. The fact is, brother farmers, a sheep, cow, or a horse is a machine requiring a certain amount of applied power to furnish it motion, otherwise life, and heat is necessary to produce the power. If the weather is very cold more fuel, or food, is required to keep up the heat and run the machine. And that's where it pays to have warm, comfortable stables.

The boys are at school now. It is the winter term. Are you acquainted with your district teacher? Do you know what kind of a man he is? Does he understand the best method of teaching your boy or girl? Will he teach them by theory and practice what they need and not what will be injurious? You know nothing about him! For shame; you think more of the colt in your barn than you do of your boy. I mean it. Your acts prove the assertion. Now see. There is that Knox colt. Would you trust a stranger—a person of whom you know nothing as to his methods or responsibility to break and train that colt? Certainly not and I don't blame you. But isn't your boy of more account? Hard light to put it in, but a true one. Am I not right? Perhaps this is John's last winter at school. He should have an opportunity to learn some of those things which he will need as he goes out into life, and now is his last chance. Think of it. I make this suggestion for John's sake.

Is there a Farmers' Club anywhere near you, in your district or the adjoining one? It so, attend every meeting possible. It's better than dozing in the corner at home in your wife's way, or worse still, hanging and loafing at "the store." Don't stay away because So and So is running things. Pitch in. Have your say and get the good of the thing while it is going. If there is no club handy, organize one. Speak to three or four of your neighbors, get together some evening and talk the thing over socially. Elect one of your old farmers president, and one of your young farmers secretary, adjourn to meet in one week, at the school house or some member's house, and the club is organized and ready to work. Select a subject to-night to talk about at your next meeting and the club craft is launched. The rest of the neighbors will drop in bye and bye. Success to you. You have the timber for a good many pleasant evenings before next planting time. This is suggestion No. 4.

I always notice that when Brown takes a load of potatoes or apples to market the buyers have a habit of digging below the top layer and want to see the bottom of the barrel. Again I notice some of my other neighbors sell off their loads with only a cursory examination by the buyers. They say what the quality is and the purchaser takes the product at their word, in many cases without measuring. All of which sets me to thinking that, sometime, Brown has "deaconed" just a little—drove a sharp bargain with number two's and three's at the bottom of his barrels, with one's and extras on top, and I am in doubt as to whether it has paid for Brown to do it. What do you think about it? GEO. E. B.

Belfast, Dec. 1872.

For the Maine Farmer.

Feeding Colts.

I have been much interested in reading two letters upon this subject, which have lately appeared in your columns. "G. H. B." has the best of it, by all odds.

Therefore, in response to his appeal, I cheerfully give my method of feeding to the public. It is simple enough. I give colts as many oats as they can at once eat up clean, feeding three times a day. They manage to take good care of about the following quantities in a day:

	lbs. oats.	*lbs. hay.*
Weanlings,	4	8
Yearlings,	5	10
2 year olds,	6	10
3 year olds,	8	10

Once a week they receive a warm mash, of bran and oats, and once a week they also have three or four pounds of potatoes; each in lieu of a usual feed. They would get other roots—preferably carrots—if I had them. Of course these quantities vary slightly, with the animals, but they show the average feed of colts at Togus farm.

My farmer neighbors look at them, and wonder at their size, power, and spirit, when there is no cause for wonder, at all.

They not only have warm, clean, and ample boxes to move about in, but they are carded and exercised every day. To this end the youngsters are daily compelled to half-an-hour's gallop in a large yard, while the two and three year olds receive regular work upon the road.

They are all handled from their birth. It may be objected that the farmer cannot afford to feed so highly. I reply that he cannot afford to do otherwise. He does not keep his growing boy upon a short allowance, but, on the contrary, is in a state of chronic astonishment to see the quantity of provinder the urchin can stow away under his jacket. We all know that children eat more than "grown" people. Why should not the same truth hold good with other animals?

I have not attempted to give any physiological reasons for this system, although they are many. A common belief obtains that colts are often spoilt by graining too much. Indeed I have been advised by well meaning friends to that effect. I would rather have my own experience, however, than than anybody's advice. That experience tells me that extra colts may be raised with extra care. If I fastened a yearling in a box or a stall, and kept him without exercise, all winter, I should expect his legs to fill and "stock;" but I should attribute the disease to its proper cause, and not to the oats.

In conclusion I would say, that at intervals we give sheaf oats, in lieu of hay; and during very cold weather, an occasional feed of corn meal. BOLINGBROKE.

Near Augusta.

For the Maine Farmer.

Maine Farmers in Council.

The winter session of the Maine Board of Agriculture, embracing a Farmers' Convention, will be held at the Town Hall, Winthrop, commencing on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, the forenoon of which day will be devoted to the transaction of business by the Board, and the afternoon and evening to the subject of *Fruit*, and to the formation, if deemed advisable, of a Society or Association to promote its culture throughout the State.

The Farmers' Convention will continue through Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 15, 16 and 17, which days will be occupied with addresses and discussions upon a variety of agricultural topics.

All interested in the progress of Agriculture are invited to attend, and share in its success.

A leading subject will be whether the changes in farm practice within the last ten or twenty years, in this State, are such as to correspond to the changes which have taken place during that period in the circumstances and conditions under which Agriculture is pursued; taking into account enhanced price of labor, price of products, markets, competition by reason of western grown farm products, condition of soil, available means of fertilization, the natural advantages possessed by different localities for pursuing some special branch of farming, defects in present methods, and, in short, any and all matters which may help toward improvement in agriculture and enhanced profits to farmers.

Lectures and essays, to be followed by discussions, may also be expected upon a wide range of other topics.

Free return tickets will be furnished to those who come over the principal railroads of the State for the purpose of attending the session.

A reduction from the usual hotel charges has been promised those who attend.

Special invitation is extended to all the Farmers' Clubs in the Stathe to be present by their delegates and members. S. L. GOODALE.

For the Maine Farmer.

Board of Agriculture.

Winter Session in Kennebec County.

I am glad to notice that the next session of the Board is to be holden in Winthrop. I really hope the farmers of old Kennebec will avail themselves of its privilege. Two or three days spent at the meeting would be a profitable investment for every farmer or mechanic. If he is too ignorant to teach others, let him go and learn; if too wise to learn let him by all means go and impart his knowledge to his fellow men. I know of no opportunity where the same expense will give the farmer or the farmer's wife so valuable a privilege. Winthrop is one of our best farming towns and is peopled by an intelligent and progressive population. Here originated the first Agricultural Society in Maine. Here was the home of Parson Thurston, Major Wood and a score of others who were foremost in progressive agriculture now passed away. Here is now the home of Francis Fuller, Oaks Howard, John May, N. R. Pike, P. C. Bradford and others, who are always ready to lend the helping hand on all occassions like this or to put side and shoulder to the wheel when a lift is needed for the cause of progress. Here is also the home of the Jerseys in all their perfection producing butter that is golden in both hue and price.

I wish the session did not occur till the last of February. All farmers are busy during the first half of the winter and it is inconvenient to leave their work or home. After the wood is at the door, the sledding done and the school closed there is about a month of comparative leisure and that is about all the leisure the farmer has. I hope the session will be postponed as late as is consistant with all its interests. Farmers of Kennebec, come to the Farmer's Convention! T.

Clear View.

For the Maine Farmer.

Agricultural Intelligence.

West Winterport Farmers' Club.

The fifth annual meeting of the West Winterport Farmers' Club was held at the school house in District No. 7, Dec. 17th, at which time the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. W. Ritchie; Vice-President, William W. Ritchie; Secretary, John York, Jr.; Treasurer, A. P. Clement; Librarian, J. C. Nealey. The Club voted to hold the next meeting at the school house in District No. 7, on Saturday, Jan. 4th, 1873, at six o'clock P. M. The following subject was assigned for discussion: "What have we learned from the past, in regard to agricultural pursuits?" Subject to be opened by F. W. Ritchie.

JOHN YORK, JR., *Secretary*.

Another Grand Crop of Wheat.

I thought I would send you a record of my wheat crop this year to encourage farmers to raise their own bread. I harvested sixty-four bushels of good clean wheat of the "Lost Nation" variety from two acres of land. The land was planted to corn the year before. I sowed the 10th of May and thrashed the 16th of December. OTIS W. ROLLINS.

Dexter.

Some Kennebec Porkers.

On the 16th of December, Mr. Oakes Howard of this town slaughtered three pigs. Their united weight was 905 pounds. They were six months and sixteen days old from the day they were taken from the sow; the largest one weighing 323 pounds, had gained one pound and ten ounces per day during that time.

Winthrop. G. H.

Wheat in Waldo County.

As there is much said about the wheat crop in Maine, I thought I would write what we can do in Waldo county. There was harvested in Troy, on the road leading from Dixmont west line to Elias Seavey's in Troy, three-fourths of a mile including four farms (being all the farms on the road) three hundred and sixty-five bushels, average 91¼ bushels to the farm.

East Troy. A SUBSCRIBER.

Maine Potatoes wanted for Seed.

Within a few years farmers and market gardeners who grow early vegetables for Boston and other large cities, have found it for their interest to come north for their seed potatoes, especially the early varieties, as those raised in our latitude usually germinate stronger and mature earlier when carried south than those raised in a warmer clime. I have just received a letter from an enterprising young New Jersey farmer who markets his produce in Philadelphia, in which he asks at what price 50 to 100 barrels of prime Early Rose potatoes can be delivered in Philadelphia during February 1873 (C. O. D.)? Any one who wishes can find a good customer by addressing Wm. E. Tatum, Woodbury, N. J. S. N. T.

The Doe Plow—Answer to Enquiry.

I do not know what connection the Chase pattern has with the Doe Plow, of any number, but the castings for the Doe Plow improved, can probably be found at Wood & Bishop's foundry, Bangor. C. A. H.

Winterport, Dec. 21st.

Sales of Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle.

I forward you a list of sales of thoroughbred Jersey cattle lalely sold by parties in this town:—

By WM. DYER: To L. D. Emerson of West Waterville, the yearling heifer Cybrle; To D. N. Gowen of Winthrop, the heifers Dione and Gertie one and two years old; To A. J. Hallett of West Waterville, the yearling heifer Helone and calf Garnet;

By N. R. BOUTELLE: To Albert Newell of Winslow, the yearling bull Silver Jack; To A. H. Barton of Benton, bull calf Fra Diavolo (875); To H. H. King of Calais, imp. cow, Maud (674); imp. heifer Sibyl (879) with her heifer calf Sweet Cream, (2071) and the young bull Mazzini (830); To C. E. Grosvenor of Canterbury N. B. the heifers Millbrook Maid (1733), and Maud of Millbrook (2070); to the State Industrial College, the bull calf Butternut (831); To Freeman Partridge of Stockton, bull calf Idaho.

The numbers refer to the entries in the "Herd Register" of the American Jersey Cattle Club vol. 1 and 2. Also improved Essex pigs to Wm. H. Haynes of Smithfield; F. V. Stewart of Farmington, and H. H. King of Calais.

Waterville Dec. 26th.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having again been called to the discharge of the executive duties of the State, I appear before you, the representatives of the people, to take and subscribe the oaths of office; to return my profound thanks to those who have, for three years, honored me with their confidence and suffrages; to renew the pledge of my most earnest efforts to promote the great interests of the State, and to guard with watchful care the rights and welfare of the people; and, in obedience to the constitution, to give information of the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as are deemed expedient.

In this spirit and with these purposes, I greet you, and welcome you to these halls, and to the high duties and responsibilities with which you are charged. Mindful of the obligations resting upon us, acknowledging our dependence on the Divine Ruler and invoking that wisdom that is from above, let us consecrate our best energies to the service of the State.

NATIONAL CONDITION.

It is proper that we should pause for a moment on the threshold of our duties, and recall some of the leading facts that characterize the present highly prosperous condition of the country. In the two questions between this country and Great Britain, involving the Alabama claims and the San Juan boundary, decisions have been made confirming fully in one case, and upon the most important points in the other, the claims of the United States. The amicable settlement of these questions is a triumph of the principles of peace over those of war in the adjustment of international differences.

The year 1873 opens with a degree of prosperity in all our national interests seldom if ever equalled in our history. Unusual activity characterizes all our industrial pursuits. Our railways, the arteries of civilization and commerce, are being rapidly extended into every part of the country where there are resources to be developed. They are opening up channels of business before unknown, and bringing to the great marts of trade the wealth heretofore too remote to be utilized, and vitalising our entire industrial system. The locomotive stops not at the base of the Rocky Mountains, nor the confines of civilization. Intent upon its great mission, it scales the mountains, traverses vast prairies, plunges into dense forests, spreads farms, towns, cities, schools, factories and the newspaper press on its way, and opens up new highways for the commerce of the world.

Our agricultural, manufacturing, mining and commercial interests were never more prosperous. All the means of water transportation at command are not sufficient to carry our surplus agricultural products to the markets of the old world. The single State of Pennsylvania is producing more iron at the present time than England and the continent of Europe. It is reported that iron has recently been shipped to Europe with advantage; and it is confidently predicted that within a few years, instead of importing iron from England, we shall export large quantities to that country.

Our internal taxation, made necessary by the war, has been reduced nearly two hundred and fifty millions per annum; and still we have been paying the public debt at the rate of one hundred millions per annum. The duties on imports have been entirely removed from a large portion of the necessaries of life, and otherwise greatly reduced. Soon a reasonable duty upon articles of luxury, which will be chiefly paid by the wealthy, with such modification as the protection of our own laborers demand, and the tax on spirits and tobacco, will be sufficient for revenue, and generally satisfactory to the people.

Our credit has been strengthened and the payment of our debt made absolutely certain, so that to-day our securities are eagerly sought for by capitalists for permanent investment in this and other countries. It is now understood that the balance of our debt may be funded at four and a half to five per cent. interest. All this tends to appreciate our currency and hasten the time when a specie basis can be reached. Our present banking system secures a currency which, unlike the bills of the old State banks, is equally good in all parts of the country; while the bill-holders are secured from the possibility of loss by the mismanagement or failure of the banks.

By striking the shackles from the slave, we have removed the badge of dishonor which slavery attached to labor, and lifted up and dignified human industry.

The events and results of the recent Presidential campaign indicate greater unanimity upon the leading questions of public policy than has existed since the country was divided into political parties. The constitutional amendments abolishing slavery, and guaranteeing the rights of citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, including the right to vote; pledging the faith of the country to pay the debt incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, and pensions to disabled soldiers, and the dependents of such as died in the service; declaring illegal and void all debts and obligations created in aid of the rebellion, and giving Congress power to enforce these amendments by appropriate legislation, have all been accepted by their former opponents and approved by the platforms of both political parties. Assuming that these platforms express the sentiments of the men who made them, no party new desires the revival of slavery or the withdrawal of the rights of citizenship, the ballot or the privileges of education from those recently in servitude, and no one questions the propriety of providing that our debt shall be paid, and that no part of the debt created in aid of the rebellion shall be assumed by any State or the general government. All are in favor of such changes and reforms in the civil service and other departments of the government as experience shall dictate and the good of the country shall require. Indeed, it is said that in the recent Presidential canvass, many voters heretofore republicans, were seriously puzzled to determine whether the democratic party had not become, as it claimed in some instances, more intensely and truly republican than the republican party itself; while others were so positive that such was the fact that they deemed it their duty to vote the democratic ticket in order to sustain republican principles.

The principal questions that have divided the two great political parties being substantially settled, we shall have time to devote more of our thoughts and energies to the development of our material and intellectual resources, and the achievement of the grand results which in the possibilities of the future await our efforts.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the State as appears by the report of the State Treasurer, is highly satisfactory.

The receipts for the past year have been	$1,334,859.98
Disbursements,	1,147,544.41
Debt Jan. 1, 1873,	7,1 7,930.00
Sinking fund in the Treasury,	1,090,247.00
Debt deducting sinking fund,	6,167,653.00
Cash in Treasury above immediate liability,	180 000.00
Debt, deducting sinking fund and cash in Treasury,	5,987,653.00
Sinking fund Jan. 1, 1872,	798,295.00
" " 1873,	1,090,247.00
Increase of sinking fund in 1872,	221,942.00
Trust funds held by the State exclusive of sinking fund,	789,078.00

The following is the statement of the public debt, Jan. 1, 1873 :

Due in 1873,	$50 000
" 1874,	50,000
" 1875,	30,000
" 1876,	60,000
" 1877,	51,000
" 1878,	30,000
" 1880, (Bounty Loan)	475,000
" 1883, (War Loan)	525,000
" 1859, " "	2,332,500
" 1889, (Municipal War-debt)	3,054,400
Whole amount of debt	7,187,900

The sinking funds established by acts of 1865 and 1868 are rapidly accumulating, and will be amply sufficient to meet the debt as it matures.

Exclusive of the mill tax, the State tax of 1872 was reduced fifty or sixty thousand dollars from the previous year. The taxpayers will now be glad to learn that in the opinion of the Treasurer, if there are no extraordinary appropriations made by this legislature, the State tax for the year 1873 can be reduced to five mills on a dollar, being a reduction of $170,000 from the State tax of 1872.

While it is our duty to provide for all just and necessary expenses, we shall, I trust, exercise the most rigid scrutiny in regard to all our appropriations and disbursements. I shall be happy to co-operate with you in all proper measures calculated to develop the resources of the State, and to advance the moral and intellectual growth of the people.

EDUCATION.

For a complete exhibit of the educational work of the State, you are referred to the report of the State Superintendent of Public Schools. He makes some important suggestions that will, I trust receive your careful consideration. Our Normal schools are doing well, but the demand for thoroughly trained teachers is greater than they can supply. In a Government like ours, where the source of power is in the people, free schools and general education are the surest guarantees of good government and the perpetuity of free institutions. The material prosperity and moral standing of the State correspond with the degree of intelligence among the people. The State that best educates its people, will, other things being equal, be the strongest and most prosperous. Education lifts up the masses, and secures greater equality of wealth and influence. It creates individual strength and reliance; ignorance brings weakness and dependence. It secures progress; the neglect of it carries us backward. It brings national power and respect; through ignorance both are forfeited. Our hope is in the intelligence of the people; our danger is in the ignorance that is controlled by corrupt men. To the forces which education has planted in the heart the brain and the conscience of the people, we owe our success in the past, and upon them we rest our hopes of the future. This grand superstructure of free government which we are building can only rest securely upon the immovable enduring foundation of universal public education.

We rely chiefly upon our common school system to provide for the intellectual wants of the young, and for carrying each successive generation forward to a higher plane of moral and intellectual developement. Every question, then, bearing upon this subject is of vital importance. The wages of teachers are less in this than in any other State in the country. Hence many of our best teachers leave the State or engage in other pursuits. We cannot expect good schools without good teachers, and but few good teachers can be had without good pay.

I am glad to notice that the proportion of female to male teachers is gradually increasing; this is as it should be. There are some occupations open to men that are not accessible to women, but for this they are peculiarly adapted. Many of our best and most successful teachers are females. I am here reminded of what appears to me to be a great injustice to female teachers. The wages of male teachers in this State average thirty-three dollars and seventeen cents per month, exclusive of board. The average wages for female teachers, exclusive of board, is fourteen dollars and forty cents per month. This is wrong. A given amount of labor, equally well performed, is worth the same, whether done by a male or female. A woman can live no cheaper than a man; it costs as much for her education as for his; she has no advantage in the cost of board, clothing, railroad, stage and hack fare, hotel bills, books, magazines or papers. Indeed, present custom, in some of the most important of these items of expenditures demand more of her than of him. Why, then, must she be compelled to accept one dollar for service of equal value with those for which you pay him two dollars and thirty cents? I earnestly hope the next report of the Superintendent of Pub-Schools will show a large increase in the wages of female teachers.

I suggest that our present public school system is defective in that it does not, except in rare intances, furnish facilities for instruction beyond those offered in the district school. This has created a necessity for a large number of academies and private high schools; and these have in some respect, detracted from the interest so desirable in the public school. Many of our wealthiest and most intelligent citizens rely chiefly upon private institutions for the education of their children. They do this because, in their opinion, the instruction in public school is not what it should be, or because a higher grade of studies is desired. The result is that the interest which all citizens should have in our common schools, is, to some extent, at least, withdrawn, and the active efforts of many whose co-operation and advice are greatly needed, are turned into other educational channels. And this will continue until our schools are raised to the standard required by the progressive demands of the times.

Our public schools should be the best schools in the State; and should furnish opportunities, not only for primary and intermediate studies, but to prepare for college, or the practical duties of life. These advantages should be as free to the children as the water they drink or the air they breathe. In most of our cities, and in some of the larger towns, public schools of the grade indicated are in successful operation. In the smaller towns it will, of course, be more difficult, but it appears to me not impracticable in every town of 1,000 or more inhabitants to have a public high school, equal in grade to our best academies. Two or more smaller towns could unite for this purpose. This would secure equal opportunities for the children of the rich and poor and unite the interests of all classes. Many of our academies now having a feeble and precarious support, or no support at all, would furnish excellent accommodations, and in some instances good teachers for public high schools. Ample room would then be left for the many excellent institutions in the State of a grade between the high scoohl and college. I trust the educational interest of the State will receive at your hands, the careful consideration its importance demands.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

The labor of the farmer during the past year has generally been rewarded with satisfactory returns. Some important crops have fallen below the average, while others have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. More interest is felt in the discussion of questions affecting this great interest than ever before. Farmers are anxiously inquiring for the best methods of cultivation; the most improved machinery, the comparative advantages and profit of different kinds of crops, and for new and more profitable channels of agricultural industry. This spirit of inquiry, supplimented by the meetings and discussions of the Board of Agriculture, and Farmers' Clubs and the agricultural departments of the public press, cannot fail to advance materially the development of our agricultural resources. Our manufactures of cotton and woolen fabrics, leather, boots and shoes, brick and carriages and other articles of wood, are increasing. Many of the older manufacturing operations are being increased, and new establishments are starting up in various parts of the State. Our water-power, which for constant supply and availability, is unsurpassed in the country, is being more extensively improved. Our advantages in this direction have already attracted a large amount of capital to the State, and must eventually make this one of the leading manufacturing States in the country.

Our quarries of granite, marble, slate and lime are inexhaustible. Operations in them are increasing and yielding remumerate returns. The products of these quarries have already become an important item in our industrial productions.

More than the usual amount of lumber has been cut and manufactured during the past year, and a ready sale has been found. Our timber lands are proving to be an almost inexhaustible source of wealth. Townships upon which operations have been carried on every winter for thirty years are now worth much more than their value prior to the first cutting. It is now becoming evident that, vast as is the amount of timber cut in the State, the annual growth, where the fires are kept out, is nearly equal to what is removed by the lumbermen. The timber which our fathers supposed would be entirely exhausted before this time, now promises to be an important source of income for generations to come.

There has been greater activity in our shipyards the past year than for some years before. A demand has arisen for the smaller class of vessels for the coasting trade, which our shipbuilders have not been slow to supply. There are no more skillful builders than in Maine, and there is no place where vessels can be built better or cheaper. The increasing demand for such vessels as we have usually built in Maine, with the aid Congress is giving, promise to restore, in some degree, at least, a business that was once the dependence of important sections of the State and the pride of all. It is believed by many that as much tonnage will be built in Maine during the next year as in any previous year.

The revival of shipbuilding is important in another respect. It will aid in regaining our lost commerce; and restoring to us our share in the carrying trade. As a general rule, the people who build no vessels, sail none, while those who do build, sail them. We may reasonably expect that the new impulse given to our shipbuilding will increase the number of American owners, and multiply the number of American flags in the commercial harbors of the world.

STATE PRISON.

The State Prison has paid its expenses during the past year, and seven thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents besides. The number of convicts in the prison Dec. 1st., 1871, was one hundred and seventy-four. Dec. 1st, 1872, there were one hundred and sixty-four. In the opinion of the Warden, the number will continue to decrease during the next year. In addition to the value of buildings, the personal property belonging to the Prison liable to destruction by fire, is valued at nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The old fire engine is, in the opinion of the Warden and inspectors, entirely inadequate, and the purchase of a steam fire engine is recommended.

RAILROADS.

Report of the Railroad Commissioners shows that eight hundred and sixty-eight miles of railroading are in operation in the State.

Less accidents have occurred, and general improvements and efficiency, and greater vigilance have characterized the management of our railways during the year. The suggestions of the Commissioners in regard to cases where the managers of railroads decline to repair roads deemed unsafe, and where they refuse to run them for the accommodation of the public, will, I trust, receive your attention.

INSANE HOSPITAL.

The Trustees and Superintendent of the Insane Hospital call attention to the fact that the institution is filled beyond its capacity for suitable accommodations. The important duty will devolve upon you of determining how the increasing number of these unfortunate people shall be provided for.

The Trustees renew their suggestion of last year in regard to the abuses arising under the statute which requires the State to pay one dollar and fifty cents per week toward the support of such patients as are without means, and have no relatives liable for their support. The fact that, after the State has paid the entire expenses of forty-nine patients, three hundred and four others are receiving aid under this statute, leaving only forty who are not supported in whole or in part by the State, is strong evidence of the abuses complained of. Some legislation is required on this and other subjects referred to in the report. The suggestions of the Trustees in relation to the new chapel are commended to your consideration.

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

The State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts has been in operation four years, and graduated its first class last August. There are now seventy-one students in the college. The freshman class numbers thirty-two, and will be increased at the beginning of the next term. The number of students is increasing as the college becomes more efficient and better known, and the next class will, no doubt, be much larger than any before. The young men composing the first graduating class, though coming to the institution with the disadvantages of some two years less preperation than is required in other colleges, acquitted themselves with great credit, and gave evidence of thorough preparation for the active duties of business life. Labor is the means devised by the Creator for the development of the physical powers. The results in our college, as well as in other similar institutions, show that a few hours' labor each day, aids rather than retards the development of the intellectual powers and that it is not inconsistent with the highest scholastic attainments.

I am glad to notice that women are being admitted to all the rights and privileges of this and other colleges in the State. It is a step in the right direction, and one in which I am proud to see the State of Maine take a leading part. The moral standard of thes colledges will be elevated by the change, and other interests will not suffer. Not only the rights of women but the most vital interests of the future, demand that she shall have orpportunities for the cultivation of her intellectual faculties, equel to those enjoyed by men. The avenues of literary and scientific attainments should be open alike to all our people, male and female.

MILITARY.

The last legislature elected Joshua L. Chamberlain, Major General of Militia, to whose command the military companies of the State have been assigned.

In the report of the Adjutant General which includes the reports of the Major General and Inspector General, some important suggestions and recommendations are made in regard to our military organizations, to which I invite the attention of the legislature. An expensive military organization in this State is not deemed necessary. We do need however an effective force which can be relied upon to meet such emergencies as are liable to arise. You will be called upon to consider whether the necessary interest and efficiency can be sustained by the militia of the State without offering some opportunity for battallion or regimental inspection and drill.

STATE PENSIONS.

Eight hundred and thirteen applications for State pensions have been received during the year. Of these six hundred have been allowed and two hundred and nine rejected.

Whole amount allowed for pensions $22,358.26 a decrease of $4,482.92 since last year.

The distribution of this fund is a great blessing to such of our disabled soldiers and the dependents of those who lost their lives in the service as are unable, by reason of special misfortunes, to avoid destitution without the aid of charity.

Fortunately their number is gradually decreasing, but while they are with us the State will honor itself by providing for their necessities.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROHIBITORY LAWS.

All agree that intemperance is one of the greatest evils that afflict the people. How to eradicate it, is a question that addresses itself to all lovers of sobriety and good order; and involves the highest interests of the State.—The legislator who is compelled to aid in levying taxes upon his constituents for the support of criminal courts, jails, prisons, poor-houses and reformatory institutions, two-thirds of which are made necessary by the liquor traffic, cannot ignore the duty of removing, as far as possible, the cause that imposes these heavy burdens. Our State suffers greatly by this evil, and still no one can go out of the State in any direction without noticing a contrast in this regard, highly commendable to our people. It is probable that less intoxicating liquors are drank in Maine than in any other place of equal population in the country, perhaps in the civilized world. This enviable position has been reached through many years of individual and organized effort, supplemented by efficient prohibitory laws; neither means could have been equally successful alone. Other States have temperance men and women as devoted and efficient as ours, but having no laws to aid them, or lacking the public sentiment necessary to sustain and enforce them, the success they deserve is not achieved.

While some doubt the wisdom of prohibition, it has been so often and so emphatically approved by the people that it may be regarded as a part of the settled policy of the State. The law of the last legislature making it the dutyof sheriffs and their deputies to institute legal proceedings against violations of the laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, has secured a more effective enforcement of these laws. The effects are perceptible in the decrease of drunkenness, and consequently in less arrests on that account; in the reduction of criminal business generally, and in thousands of comforts and blessings brought to homes where poverty and misery reigned before. If it be said that it has destroyed an important business, and left the venders of liquor without employment, and their shops unoccupied, it is answered that the money formerly paid to support their business has been turned into other and more useful channels of trade, or into the families of those whose hard earned money supported the traffic.

The law prohibiting the sale of cider the same as other intoxicating drinks, except when sold by the manufacturer, has, it is believed, failed to meet the expectations of its friends. It has, however, demonstrated the fact, (if any demonstration was necessary) that cider in any of its forms, is no less injurious when sold by the manufacturer or his agent than when sold by any other man. The difficulty in discriminating between cider in its harmless and hurtful condition is such that the most of the temperance organizations, after much experience and careful consideration, have found it necessary to include cider with other intoxicants in their pledges. It must be remembered, however, that a majority of our people do not view the subject from this stand point, and have not come to regard the sale of cider as an evil equal to the sale of other drinks that are held to be intoxicating by the law. It must also be remembered, that any law to be effective and permanent, must express, not simply what its friends deem to be wise, but what the aggregate moral sense of the people regard as right. It will not be denied that many shops where, professedly, nothing stronger than cider is sold, either in consequence of the age of the cider or of its being mixed with stronger liquors, are among the worst drinking places in the State. This is especially observable at the present time, in places where the enforcement of the law makes it difficult to obtain other liquors.

Many young men supposing the beverage sold to be harmless, take their first departure towards a life of shame and disgrace, in these places. Against the sale of cider when it is simply a harmless beverage, there is, I presume, no desire to interfere, but when by age or adulteration it becomes intoxicating, and is retailed and drank for its intoxicating qualities, and tends to educate the appetite for stronger liquors, the sale becomes a positive evil.

Conscious of the difficulties attending legislation upon this subject, I submit these suggestions for your consideration, in the hope that in your wisdom you may be able to embody the principles upon which they are based in the form of law that would be practicable in its operation, and commend itself to the judgment of the people.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The present number of Savings Banks doing business in the State is fifty-four; five having organized during the year.

Whole amount of deposits $26,184,333.03; being an increase of $3,366,530.58 since the last report.

The Bank Examiner states that the total amount of deposits in the Savings Banks of the State exceeds the total of the capital, circulation and deposits of all the National banks in the State by nearly two million dollars.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The management of the Reform School is generally satisfactory.

The Trustees report that the farming operations have been unusually successful—health of inmates remarkably good and the progress in the School commendable.

Whole number in the school one hundred and forty.

SWEDISH IMMIGRATION.

The number of our Swedish immigrants has been increased during the past year, by the arrival of three hundred immigrants, who came without any promise of aid by the State, to join their countrymen.

This increases the immigration from Sweden to thirteen hundred, about one-half of whom are in New Sweden. The others are variously employed in other parts of the State. The colonists have built one hundred houses and eight barns. They have erected and put in operation one saw mill and two steam shingle mills. They have now in the colony seventeen horses, sixteen oxen and seventy-six cows. During the year they have paid $2,040.60 towards the supplies furnished them in labor on the roads. Thirty miles of roads in the township are now passable. A school of seventy or eighty scholars, in which the English language exclusively is taught, has been sustained about four months of the year and is now in successful operation.

The large amount of rain and wet weather of the past season has made the clearing of land and harvesting of crops somewhat difficult in the older portion of the State; but in New Sweden, where the clearings are necessarially small and where more rain has fallen than in the sourtherly and westerly portions of the State, it has been with very great difficulty that land could be cleared or crops properly harvested. Two-thirds of the land intended for crops in 1872 remains uncleared on this account. They, however, succeeded in sowing one hundred and eighty-seven bushels of spring wheat, and planting eight hundred and seven-seven bushels of potatoes, besides winter wheat, rye, oats, barley and other crops. This is only about one-third of what they would have sown and planted if the season had been as favorable as the average. It would have been sufficient however to place the colonists above want if the season had been ordinarily favorable; but the long continued rain caused the wheat to rust and the potatoes to rot, so that not more than half crops were realized.

In a letter to me dated Nov. 28, 1872, signed by a committee in behalf of the colonists, they express great disappointment on account of their inability to clear more land and the partial failure oi their crops, but they do not appear discouraged. They acknowledge with gratitude the aid the State has given them. They say they are inured to labor and ready to work; that they are acquiring a knowledge of our language and customs: and striving to gain a knowledge of our form of government, so that when they receive the rights of citizens they may be men and not dependent children. They predict that New Sweden within ten years will by means of natural increase and immigration, number its citizens by thousands. A large portion of these people came on our invitation. They have done the best they could, the failure of their crops is no fault of theirs. We must not allow them to suffer. The Report of the Board and Commissioner of Immigration, containing a complete statement of the condition of the colony, will be laid before you at an early day.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the Land Agent makes a complete exhibit of the business of that office. In my last annual address, I called attention to the claim made by the European and North American Railway Company to certain lands set apart for settlement. I also stated that parties were cutting timber on a portion of these lands under permits from said Railway Company. These parties were, after due notice, proceeded against as trespassers according to the provisions of law. This was followed by action against the Land Agent and the sheriff of Aroostook county. Two of these cases, involving the questions at issue between the State and the Railway Company, are to be argued at the law term to be holden in Bangor in June next.

FISHERIES.

The report of the Commissioners of Fisheries will be read with interest. Important suggestions are made for the restoration of valuable species of fish into waters where they were formerly abundant, but from which they have been expelled by artificial obstructions. The protection of this important interest on our shores, and in our bays and inland waters, is of great importance to the State. I commend the suggestions of the Commissioners in regard to certain amendments to the law, to your consideration.

INSTRUCTION FOR DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND.

We are now supporting in the American Asylum for deaf and dumb at Hartford, Conn., fifty-six pupils at a cost of $175,—each per annum. We are also paying the same sum in part support of three pupils in the Clark Institution for deaf mutes at Northampton, Massachusetts.

The Asylum in Hartford is under efficient management and the teaching appears to be thorough and practical, both in the school room and work-shop. I have not had the pleasure of visiting the school at Northampton where articulation and lip-reading are taught, but am informed that it is in all respects an excellent institution. We also have eight students in the Perkin's Institution for the Blind at South Boston, who appear to be making good progress towards the ability to support themselves.

ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN.

The orphans of soldiers and seamen have continued to receive the fostering care of the State. The fathers of these children gave their lives in defense of the country, and the least we can do is to adopt their orphans as children of the State. No obligation is more sacred than this and none will be more cheerfully performed. The number in the Orphans' Home at Bath is now fifty-seven. Too much credit cannot be given to the friends of this institution for their substantial aid, and their devotion to the welfare of these children. The thanks of the State are especially due to Mrs. C. A. L. Sampson, who, without compensation has devoted almost her entire time to this work of love.

By the terms of an appropriation to the Orphans' Home in Bangor, that Institution is to support such orphans of soldiers and seamen as may be placed in its charge, not exceeding twenty. Ten such orphans have been in the Home during a portion of the year. There are now three. The management of this Home appears to be all that could be expected or desired, evincing great devotion and sacrifice on the part of those who have the management of its affairs.

The Board of Guardians of Indigent Orphans of Soldiers and Seamen is charged with the duty of aiding such of these orphans outside of the institution here referred to, as their necessities require. This duty often embarrassing, and always requiring careful discrimination, the Board has endeavored to perform in that spirit of tender regard for these wards of the State which prompted the appropriation for their benefit. Four hundred and nine Orphans have been aided in this manner during the year.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The attention of the last legislature was called to the importance of providing for the collection and publication of the industrial statistics of the State. No man has attempted to study this subject without being convinced of the great need of reliable statistical information. A knowledge of what we are expending and doing in every branch of our widely varied industries, with the products of each, and the aggregate of all, would be valuable to our own people, and attract attention to our undeveloped resources. The expense of collecting and publishing these statistics would be insignificant when compared with the advantages that would be secured. I hope you will provide for the performance of this work by one of the State departments, or by the appointment of an officer for this special duty.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The last legislature incorporated the Maine Industrial School for Girls. The corporators have held one meeting and organized by the choice of Hon. Benjamin Kingsbury, Jr., of Portland, President, and Hon. E. R. French of Chesterville, Secretary. A benevolent lady in Hallowell, who is interested in this subject, offers to the State a donation of real and personal estate valued at ten thousand dollars, on condition that there be established in the city of Hallowell, by public or private benefactions, or both combined, an industrial school for girls belonging to this State, for the purpose of training them up in industry and virtue. Another lady in the same city proposes to donate a lot of land valued at two thousand dollars, on the same conditions. The interests of morality and humanity are pleading most eloquently for an institution of this kind. A small beginning would test its utility and answer for the present.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER.

The last legislature appropriated three thousand dollars to aid the town of Gilead in building a bridge across the Androscoggin river in that town, on condition that should the bridge cost less than eight thousand dollars, the amount paid should not exceed three-eighths of the whole expense. The bridge has been economically but substantially built at a cost of about $4,000, of which $1530.84 has been paid from the State Treasury, agreeably to the provisions of the resolve, leaving in the Treasury the unexpected balance of the appropriation amounting to $1469.16.

OUR JAIL SYSTEM.

For the third time, I deem it my duty to call the attention of the legislature to the pernicious and demoralizing system that characterizes the management of our jails. I am not aware that there is any occasion for complaint against those who have the charge of these institutions. They no doubt do the best they can with their opportunities. The fault is with the system itself. Crowding together the most hardened criminals with persons of all ages and guilty of all grades of crimes, including those who are only suspected and awaiting trial, with nothing to do but to study wickedness, devise plans for other crimes, and poison still more the minds of each other, is promotive rather than preventive of crime. I will not repeat the suggestions I have heretofore made on this subject, but will call your attention to the able report of the Commissioners upon the jail system of the State made to the legislature in 1871, and the bill which accompanied it. I earnestly hope you will inaugurate a system that will furnish, for those confined in our jails, some industrial employment, and better opportunities for intellectual improvement.

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING AT CASTINE.

The last legislature appropriated twenty thousand dollars for erecting, furnishing and warming a suitable school building for the Eastern Normal School. The contract was awarded to Foster & Dutton of Bethel, who have, in the opinion of competent judges, erected a thoroughly substantial building, and one every way adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. The building is an ornament to the place, and a credit to the State.

MONUMENT TO MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM KING.

In accordance with a resolve of the last legislature, the Governor and Council have made such repairs on the foundation of the monument, erected by the State at Bath to the memory of the late Major General William King, and on the grounds and fence enclosing the same, as were found necessary to put them in good candition. The expense incurred was one hundred and fifteen dollars.

PENOBSCOT TRIBE OF INDIANS.

The trust funds of this tribe now amount to about $73,000, which is deposited in the State Treasury. The interest, amounting to nearly $4,400, is expended by the Indian agent for support of the poor, and for other necessities of the tribe.

By the terms of the existing treaty the State is bound to furnish certain articles amounting to about $2,000 annually. The State has also made annually a further appropriation of about the same sum. The rents of the shores and islands owned by the tribe have been largely increasing, and now amount to about $5000 annually. This is added to the Trust Fund, as the law provides. The Indians see no reason why they may not have the proceeds of the rents for their present use. As there is no special occasion for the increase of this trust fund, I suggest that it would be well to allow this income to be used for the benefit of the tribe; the State could then be relieved from the special appropriation usually made, leaving only the obligations of the treaty to be provided for.

INSURANCE.

The Insurance Commissioner, in his last annual report makes some suggestions in regard to important change in the insurance laws, to which I invite your attention.

This is a subject in which all classes of our people are deeply interested. No wise man deems it prudent to invest the means on which he and his family depend for support in property liable to be destroyed, or in business without some form of insurance.

The great fires in Chicago and Boston which carried down so many insurance companies, and by which many of our citizens have suffered severely, have attracted attention to the general management of insurance companies, and their failure to meet their obligations in emergencies when the insured most need the relief for which he supposed he had provided. The failure of an insurance company to meet its obligations affects not only the person who is compelled directly to suffer the loss, but he may, in consequence, fail to meet his own liabilities, and carry many others down with him. Besides this, it is no little annoyance, when one supposes he is insured to find his policy worthless whether his property has been destroyed or not. It would seem that, as fire and marine insurance companies doing business in this State, only pay back for losses a little more than fifty per cent. of what they received from the insured, they should be able to accumulate enough to meet any liabilities that business men of ordinary prudence would assume in a single city. If my judgment is not at fault, no company should have been allowed to take risks in Boston or any other city beyond what they could meet if the whole city had been destroyed.

The people expect to pay large rates for insurance, but, having done that, they very properly desire to know that they are absolutely insured. After a man has paid one or two thousand dollars a year for fifteen or twenty years for insurance, and then meets a loss by which he is entitled to one-half what he has paid the companies in which he is insured, it is hard for him to be informed that he must settle for fifty cents on a dollar, and yet such cases are not uncommon. It would certainly be wise to limit the amount of risks which companies are allowed to take to their ability to meet any liability that could arise in the ordinary course of events. The amount paid by life insurance companies on account of losses is so small compared with what they receive from the insured (being less than sixteen per cent.) that they can hardly fail to be in condition to meet their liabilities.

The State of Maine pays to life insurance companies out of the State, nearly a million dollars annually more than is received for losses. This for the present at least is so much capital removed from the State every year, and suggests whether it would not be advisable to require a portion of this capital to be invested in the State, where it would aid our owe business enterprises.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS AND SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

I deem it my duty to renew my previous recommendation relating to biennial elections and sessions of the legislature and change of the day of the annual election to the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. My convictions in regard to the advantages of these changes have been strengthened since the recommendation was made two years ago. The passage of appropriate laws providing for the organization of railroad and all other corporations, where only the power and rights usually granted are sought for,—which I hope will not be delayed beyond this session,—will make annual sessions entirely unnecessary except in special emergencies, when the legislature can be convened by the executive. This would save one-half of the time and expense of elections and the political campaigns that precede them; and some fifty thousand dollars of legislative expenses every two years. The interests of law and order will not suffer by the change; and the the legislature being relieved of many exciting and sometimes demoralizing questions in which large monied corporations are interested would be at liberty to devote more time with greater singleness of purpose to necessary legislation.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The question of renewing the geological survey of the State will be presented for your consideration. It is believed that such a survey would bring to light treasures that now lie buied or unappreciated within the State. The amount of wealth already found in the partially developed condition of the State justifies the expectation that great advantage will be gained by a complete knowledge of our hidden resources.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

Your attention will be called to the propriety of establishing a State Board of Harbor Commissioners. I am not prepared to make any recommendations on the subject, but many whose business and observation lead them to its consideration, are of the opinion that such a board would be of great advantage to the commercial interests of the State.

BATTLE FLAGS AND TROPHIES.

The last legislature made an appropriation "to be expended under the direction of the Governor and Council in providing suitable cases for the preservation of the colors and trophies in the rotunda of the capital." Suitable cases have been provided and the colors and trophies appropriately arranged.

It is fitting that, as we and those who come after us enter this building, our eyes shall first rest upon these silent but eloquent reminders of our great national struggle. They will bring to remembrance the price this generation has paid for the preservation of our national union, and inspire devotion to its principles.

The soldier as he gazes upon the old regimental flags under which he fought so bravely and triumphed so gloriously, and reads the names of the battles inscribed upon their folds, and calls freshly to remembrance the trying scenes attending them, will drop a tear for the memory of comrades lost, and breath a prayer for the country he loves better than life. Every star, every stripe, every color and letter of these battle torn flags are sacred to him who loves the cause they represent. Let them be faithfully protected and sacredly preserved.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

A centennial exhibition in commemoration of our independence is to be held in Philadelphia in 1776. The Commissioner for the State of Maine has attended all the meetings of the Commissioners, and reports that the preliminary arrangements are progressing favorably. Maine should be especially interested in this exhibition, as it will give our citizens an opportunity to bring the products of our industry to the attention of the people of our own and other nations. It is fitting that this State respond promptly to any demands for the promotion of this great national enterprise.

IMPROPER LEGISLATION.

My duty on this occasion would be but partially performed if I should fail to renew the suggestions made to your predecessors in regard to special and private legislation. An inspection of the acts of the last legislature, shows that the number of public laws passed was eighty-seven; and that they were printed on fifty-five pages of the volume in which they are published by the State; while the private and special acts number one hundred and ninety-one, and cover two hundred and eight pages. Some of these latter acts are for the organization of companies, for which ample provisions are already made by law. One half, at least, of this legislation could be saved by appropriate laws, based upon general principles, with suitable limitations and restrictions. This would save delay and expense to the parties interested, and secure more exact justice and greater uniformity in the application of the law. It would also save much time of the legislature, and reduce the expenses of the State.

Great caution should also be used by legislators to prevent the public laws from being incumbered by acts designed to meet some special case in which some one happens to be interested, without reference to their bearing upon the general administration of justice. Such acts are not unusual, but always pernicious.

One of the most dangerous, as well as most common evils of legislation, is in the practice of postponing many of the most important questions until the hurry and confusion of the last hours of the session. Maine legislators have been no more at fault in this regard than other similar bodies, State and National. But it is better to disregard than to perpetuate a bad precedent. May we not hope that this legislature will not commit this common sin against the demand for well considered legislation. There is more danger in too much than in too little legislation. Our Revised Statutes with a few amendments and additions now contain the laws of the State. It is hoped they will not be unnecessarily changed.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I assure you that I shall be happy to co-operte with you in all proper measures calculated to develope the resources of the State, and to advance the moral and intellectual growth of the people.

SIDNEY PERHAM.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, January 4, 1873.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within Three Months of the date of Subscription.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Collectors' Notices.

Mr. V. DARLING will visit Cumberland County in January.

Mr. C. S. AYER is now canvassing the county of Lincoln.

Mr. J. S. SMALL is now canvassing Northern Penobscot and Aroostook Counties.

Mr. A. D. FOSTER of Lakeville, Cornwallis, is now engaged in canvassing and collecting in Nova Scotia, as agent for the MAINE FARMER.

☞ To Our Patrons.

With the commencement of a New Volume of the MAINE FARMER, we would urge upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the paper, the duty of prompt and immediate payment. The publishers are in great need of money to meet the large current expenses of publication, and those who are owing us will do us a great favor, without waiting to be called on by our agents, by mailing the amount due at once to this office.

Subscribers residing out of the State, who cannot be reached by us in person or by agents, are especially requested to heed and respond to our call for money.

We renew the liberal offer made to our subscribers last year, of which we hope all concerned will take advantage, viz:

All persons in arrears who will send us the amount now due, at the rate of $2 per year and two dollars in addition, shall receive credit for all past indebtedness, and for a year's subscription in advance. THIS OFFER TO STAND OPEN UNTIL THE 15th OF JANUARY, 1873. All payments made at this office, or by mail, or to our authorized agents previous to that date, will be credited in accordance with the terms above stated.

Postal Telegraph Service.

When Congress re-assembles, after the expiration of the holidays, the question of postal

The Markets.

Cattle Markets.

AT WATERTOWN, MEDFORD AND BRIGHTON.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1.

At market for the current week—Cattle 1053; Sheep and Lambs 4,507; Swine 14,100; number of Western Cattle 691. Northern Cattle and Working Oxen and Cattle left over, 225.

Prices of Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs. live weight. Extra quality $8 25a8 75; first quality $7 25a7 75; second quality $6 25a7 00; third quality $4 75a5 75; poorest grade of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 75a4 25.

Brighton Hides—9½c per lb. Brighton Tallow 6a 8½c per lb.

Country Hides—9c per lb. Country Tallow 5a5½c per lb.

Calf Skins—16a20c per lb. Sheep Skins $1 50a2 25; Lamb Skins $1 50a2 25 each.

This week the supply of Cattle in market has been the lightest of the season, there were but a few Cattle from all sections. There were but a few extra lots of Beeves in market and prices upon all grades were ½c per lb higher than our last quotations. A part of the Western Cattle was delayed on account of the snow and did not get in until late on Tuesday. There were but a few Cattle sold for more than 8½c per lb, L W. Some of the best lots were taken at a commission. The trade has been fair, but if a much larger supply had been brought in there would not have been so much improvement in prices.

Working Oxen—The supply in market was light and the demand limited, a few pair each week being all that is required during the winter months. We quote sales of 1 pr, gth 6 ft 10 in, $185; 1 pr, 7 ft, $170; 1 pr 6½ ft, $155; 1 pr, 7ft, $175; 1 pr, 7 ft, $185; 1 pr, 7 ft, $190.

Stores—None in market, except Working Oxen and Milch Cows. Nearly all the small Cattle that are in a fair condition are bought up by butchers to slaughter.

Milch Cows—Most of the Cows offered in market for sale are of a common grade; prices do not vary much from week to week. Extra $55a90; ordinary $25a50 per head.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West were all owned by parties who took them direct to the slaughter houses. Western Sheep cost from 6½a8½c per lb, delivered. The supply from the North was light and trade quick.

Swine—No Store Pigs in market. Fat Hogs—14,100 at market; prices 4⅞a5c per lb.

Wool Market.

WEDNESDAY, January 1.

There is no change in the Wool market, and the last week of the year has been a comparatively quiet one. Buyers, however, have been looking round and we look for a better market in January. The sales include 140,800 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X and XX at 66a69c; 14,000 lbs New York at 64a65c; 190,000 lbs fall and spring California at 52½c for spring, and 21a35 for fall; 21,000 lbs combing and delaine at 68a73c; 12,000 lbs tub at 72a77c; 100,000 lbs super and X pulled at 52½a65; 25,000 lbs unwashed, part at 48c; and 20,000 lbs scoured at 85a95c per lb. The sales of foreign include 20,000 lbs Canada combing pulled at 65c: 35,000 lbs New Zealand at 57a60c; 425,000 lbs. Cape at about 24c, gold, part for Canada; 77,000 lbs Cape at 38½a39½c; 17,000 lbs Mestiza at 38c; 21,000 lbs Mediterranean Carpet on private terms; 6,500 lbs do at 31c; and 4,000 lbs New Zealand at 44a46c per lb.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, January 1.

Flour and Grain—The demand for Flour is steady and market quite firm. We quote:

Western superfine at $5 25a6 00; common extras at $6 50a7 25; Milwaukee and Minnesota extras at $7 25a 9 50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $8 00a $10; Illinois at $8 50a$10 50; and St. Louis at $9 00a12 per bbl., including choice family brands. Southern Flour is quiet at $7 00a$12 00 per barrel for common extras and choice family. Corn in more demand at 72a73c for Western yellow, and 70a72c per bush for Western mixed. New Corn ranges from 67a69c per bush. Oats are firmer and in demand at 50a60c per bush. Rye $1 05a1 10 per bush. Shorts, Fine Feed and Middlings, $25 00a27 00 per ton.

Provisions.—Pork firm and has been selling at $11½ a12 00 for prime; $14a14 50 for mess; and $15½a16½ per bbl for clear. Beef ranges from $12 00a14 for mess and extra mess, and $15 50a16 00 per bbl for family. Lard 8½a9c per lb for city and Western; and Smoked Hams 12a13c per lb for Boston; Butter sells at 20a 35c per lb; and Cheese from 11a15c per lb for common and prime.

Produce—White Beans are firm and mediums a shade higher, with sales at $2 75a2 87½ for good; Extra Pea, Yellow Eyes and Kidneys range from $3 50a 3 75 per bush. Potatoes are not so firm and have been selling at 90ca$1 00 per bush, as to quality, for Jackson Whites and Early Rose. Nova Scotia potatoes command a small advance on these prices, as the quality is better. Eggs are firm and have been scarce on account of the cold weather. Prices have advanced to 40a42c per doz, and some holders ask higher figures, with market very unsettled. Choice poultry is scarce, but there is a good supply of other kinds. The sales have been at 20a25c per lb for good Turkeys and Chickens. Geese are dull, and range from 16a18c per lb as to quality.

Hay—There is a fair demand at $25a29 per ton, as to quality.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 31.

Cotton.—Sales 2,449 bales—middling uplands $20¼.

Flour—Sales 10,850 bbls—State $5 65a7 85; Round Hoop Ohio, $6 90a9 25; Western, $5 65a8 65; Southern $6 25a12 50.

Wheat—Sales, 103,000 bushels—No. 2 spring 1 58a 1 60; new 2 do; Winter Red and Amber Western, $1 80a1 85.

Corn—Sales 48,000 bushels—steamer, 65a65½c; sail, 66a67.

Oats—Sales 44,000 bush.—Western 47a50; New 45, 47.

Pork—13 75a11 50; Prime 14 00.

Sugar—Porto Rico, 9a9¼; Muscovado, 9¼a9¾.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 31.

Money is comparatively easier at 7 per cent. to 1-16 closing at ¼a1-32.

Gold was steady all day at 111⅛a111⅛.

Government securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Sixes (coupons) 1881, 117½; 5.20s, 1862, 112⅛; 1864, 112¼; 1865, 112½; 1865 (new) 115½; 1867, 116⅛; 1868, 116¼; 10-40's (coupons), 109½; New 5's, 110

Augusta City Market.

THURSDAY, January 2.

Apples—Choice No. 1 fruit keeps well up—Baldwins and Greenings selling for $2 00a2 25 per bbl. General quality, $1 75; Cooking, 83a50cts per bush.

Butter—In fair supply. Choice lots of fall made, 28a30c; winter made, 25a27c.

Beans—Choice hand-picked Pea in better demand, at $3 25a3 50. No change in Yellow Eyes, which are in good supply at $2.75a3.00.

Cranberries—Good quality from native vines, $3.50 per bushel.

Cheese—Choice Livermore 16a18c; country made 12a15c.

Flour—Superfine to common extra, $8 50a9 00; good $9 00a10 00; choice Western $9 50a10 50; St. Louis favorite brands $13 00a13 50.

Grain—Corn, 90c; Barley 80; and oats 45 a58cents; old oats, 60a62c; Rye $1 00.

Hay—Little in market during the week, prices, however, remaining unchanged; $16a18 for loose.

Hides and Skins—Hides 9c; calf skins, nominal, Lamb skins, 75a$1 00.

Lime—$1 55 per cask.

Meal—Corn 95c per bush; rye, $1,10 per bu.

Produce—Potatoes are in fair supply at 70a75c; eggs in demand at 35c; domestic lard 14c.

Shorts—$2 00 per 100 pounds—less in large quantities.

Provisions—Beef by the side, 8a10c; round hog, 7a 8c; clear salt pork, $16 00a18 00 per bbl., fowl, 15a17c; mutton, 8a10c per lb; choice turkeys 18a20; Spring lamb by the carcass, 12a14c per lb.; Boston cured hams 16a18c; Chickens 15c; 20c being paid for choice lots.

Wood—Hard wood $6 00a6,50.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1.

Apples—plenty; Eating are selling at $2 00a2 75, and Cooking at $1 00 per bbl, and good winter, $3 00. Dried apples are dull at 9a11c for Western and 10a 13c for Eastern cored and sliced.

Beans—are firm with a good demand. We quote hand-picked pea beans at $3 50a3 75; yellow eyes at $3 25a3 37.

Butter—Prime Vermont and New York is selling at 32a35 cents for tubs. Store is selling from 14a16c.

Cheese—firm—New factory is selling at 16 to 16½. New York Dairy is worth 14a15.

Fish—Are in good demand, with better supply. We quote Large shore, $5 00a5 50; large bank, $5 25a 5 50; small, $3 25a3 75; pollock, $2 25a3 70; hake, $1 50 a2 00 per quint; herring, $3 00a4 50 per barrel; scaled, per box, 30a35; mackerel, per bbl; Bay, No. 3 to No. 1, $7 to 14 00; Shore No. 1 ane 2, $11 to $18.

Flour—Quiet, and prices without change. We quote Superfine, $6 00a6 50; Spring X and XX, $7 25a8 25; Michigan Winter X and XX, $9 00a10 00; Illinois X and XX $7 50a8 00; St. Louis X and XX, $8 75a11 50.

Grain—We quote mixed corn at 74to75c, and yellow at 75a76c, with a large demand. Oats are dull, at 50 a55c, fine feed at $32a35 per ton, and shorts at $28a30.

Hay—Loose, $18a$20 per ton for prime new and old. Pressed is selling at from $17 to $20. Baled straw is selling at $13a15 per ton for prime.

Lard— Dull and quiet. Prime Western, per tierce, 9½a10½c per lb; per keg 10c.

Lime—The market is firm at $1 45 pr cask for Rockland. Cement, $2 35a2 40.

Plaster—Soft per ton, $3 25; hard, $2 75a3; Ground in bbls, $8 00a9 00; calcined in bbls $2 75a3 00.

Produce—In good demand. We quote beef side at 9 a 13c; veal 10a12; mutton 10a12c; Chickens in lots, 22a25c; Turkeys, 18a20c; Eggs, 32a34c; Potatoes 75a80 per bush; Onions, $3 75a4 00 per bbl.

Provisions—are very quiet. We quote as follows: Mess Beef, Chicago, $10 00a12 00; Extra Mess, 12 50 a14 50; Plate, $16 50; Extra Plate, $16 00a17 00; Pork backs, $19 00a19 50; clear, 19 00; mess,17 00; Hams, 16a17c.

Salt—Unchanged. We quote Turks Island per hogshead $2 50a2 75; Liverpool, duty paid, $2 50a2 87½; Syracuse, none; Ground Butter, 25c per box.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1.

Beans—Are scarce Yellow Eyes are worth 2 75a3 00 per bush. Pea beans scarce at $3 25a3 75 per bush.

Butter—The demand is light. Fair to goo lump is worth 25a28; Solid, 20a22.

Eggs—Are in fair supply, and selling at 35 cts per dozen.

Hay—The best qualities of new loose sell at $15 to $16 00 per ton. Pressed, $18a20.

Grain—New Oats are now worth 50a55c cents per bush. Corn, 78a82c. Rye is worth $1 00to 1 10 per bush.

Potatoes—are selling at 75a70c per bush.

Provisions—Round hogs, 7, 7½a8; fresh beef, by the quarter, is worth 8 to 12a13c per lb.

Wool, &c.—The best quality of wool at 60a65 cts per lb, and wool skins $1 50a2 00; hides are worth from 8 to 8½c per lb,

☞The revenue cutter McCulloch returned to Portland Friday having on board Capt. John Faunce and Lieut. Stodder of the United States revenue service, who have been cruising along the coast for the last nine days for the purpose of selecting the sites for establishing life saving stations. They examined the coast as far east as Eastport, and fixed upon the following points, Carrying Point Cove, Moosebeck Reach, Petit Menan, Cranberry Islands, Meatinicus, Seal Island, WhiteHead Cape, Small Point and some point near Wood Island. They then departed for Portsmouth, N. H., to examine that coast. Among the points thought of there are Whale's Back, Isle of Shoals, Wallace Sands and Rye Beach.

PROBABLE DEATH OF THE CZAROWITCH. The Prince Imperial of Russia is reported sick nearly unto death, of typhoid fever, of nearly the same type as that which brought the Prince of Wales to death's door in the early part of the summer. A year ago the Czar lost his oldest son and heir to the throne, and should the sickness of the Czarowitch prove fatal, the succession would fall on the Grand Duke Alexis, who visited this country last winter.

☞Fred O. Parker and John O. Haines have been appointed route agents between Augusta and Skowhegan.

Items of Maine News.

The *Leader* springs up in Bangor as the Northern *Border*.

Proposals for building the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad are advertised for in the *Whig*.

A New Year's Festival is to be held at the Orphan's Home in Bath.

A Hermon juryman weighs 390 lbs. He will fill a juror's place full.

The *Union* says that several cases of small pox have occurred in Millbridge, and the schools have been closed in consequence.

The *Journal* says of 281 voters in Lewiston in 1830, but 31 now reside in the city and only 19 are living elsewhere, the rest being dead.

The Rev. Joseph Kallock was made the recipient of an elegant gold-headed cane by his Dix Island friends on Christmas.

Lieut. Stephen B. Foster, late of Co. E. 11th Maine, died of varioloid in Boston, Monday. He leaves a wife in Bangor.

The *Press* estimates that the recent heavy snow storm in New York will benefit Portland sleigh builders $100,000.

The vessels that went ashore on Wood Island the 24th inst., mistook that light for Cape Elizabeth.

The Lewiston *Journal* correspondent foots up 125 teams at work in the Dead River section of the Kennebec lumber country.

Four feet of snow is the total fall thus far in New Portland. The roads have been impassable for 48 hours.

The Thomas district in Eden has recently dedicated one of the best school houses in the State.

A *Journal* correspondent says a horse thief was recently scared out of getting a fine nag near Mechanic Falls one evening last week.

James Ulmer of Rockland, has been keeping cucumber pickles ever since 1835, and they are good now.

A State Temperance Convention is called to be held at Meonian Hall, Augusta, Wednesday, January 15th.

The *Observer* reports considerable sickness at Dover, particularly among children from a disease resembling the horse malady, and also from scarlet fever and canker rash.

Judge Muddgett, of Stockton has a valuable five years' old colt, of the Buchanan breed, that trots a mile in 2.42 1-2, and has been offered $1500 for him.

Charles W. Lowell has been commissioned as first Lieutenant of the Hersey Light Infantry, Oldtown and Rufas D. Wadleigh as 2d Lieutenant of the same company.

The Ellsworth paper puts the facts thusly: There has recently been an addition to the Editorial Staff of the *American*. For the present he will attend to matters about home.

Nathaniel Harding of New Sharon, manufactures about $30,000 worth of boots and shoes annually: employs about twenty-five hands, male and female.

The Lewiston *Journal* says that the shipment of shoes and boots for the last week have been 487 cases, to 738 cases for the previous week.

The dwelling house of Alphonzo Getchell of Deering was burned Wednesday night about 9 o'clock. The fire originated around the chimney. Insured for $600 in the Ætna of Hartford, which covers the loss.

The Bangor *Whig* says that Hiram Bliss, Jr., Esq., of Washington, Knox county, member of the House of Representatives for the four last winters, is corresponding with his associate members, proposing to have a re-union during the present session of the Legislature.

The Eastern railroad has 30 engines and 156 cars equipped with the Westinghams brake. The Boston and Maine are about to adopt this brake and the Miller platform.

Simmons, the Maine sculpter, is expected home soon. He has completed his statue of the mother of Moses, and sold it to a Boston gentleman by the name of Appleton for $5000.

A company has been formed in Dover for the manufacture of cane seated chairs, and Mr. Geo. G. Downing has gone to Fitchburg, Mass., to purchase machinery. The factory will start up as soon as possible.

Dec. 30. James Shattuck of Skowhegan was severely injured at the burning of the Brewster House, Sunday night, by the falling of a chimney. His face was so badly bruised that they could not recognize him when found. He lies in a dangerous condition.

E. F. Small, a son of Mr. George Small, deceased, once cashier of the York Co. Savings Bank of Biddeford, has been awarded one of the Toucey scholarships at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Barque G. W. Hunter which was ashore at Bliss Harbor, has been got off, but is leaking badly. A survey is to be held. She is owned at Yarmouth, N. S. She is from St. John for England, lumber loaded.

A despatch to the argus states that Mrs. Sarah Chick, wife of A. E. Chick of Alfred, fell from a ladder she was ascending, striking her head. She died in a few hours from injuries received.

Mr. George Waterhouse, a well-known Portland landlord, fell on a staircase at the De Witt House, Lewiston Friday evening, and broke both bones of his ankle. Dr. Donovan attended him.

Alonzo Leavitt of Alfred, gives employment to some 300 people in that and surrounding towns making the best class of ready-made clothing. From 75 to 100 pairs of pantaloons are made daily. He also gives much attention to custom work.

Fire was discovered in the store of Thomas Kachorn, North Waldoboro' Saturday night about 11 o'clock, which was totally consumed with his entire stock of goods. Loss $1100; insured in the Ætna insurance company for $600.

Mr. Jotham Weston of Skowhegan, has made the past season, commencing Dec. 1, 1872, from five cows, 1060 lbs of butter and 400 lbs, of cheese, The butter has avaraged to him 35 cents per pound and the cheese 18 cents; bringing in all the snug sum of $443.00.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* says that a telegram received in that town, Saturday evening, states that the Province of Quebec has granted aid to the section of the Portland and Odensburg railroad running through that Province to the amount of $1,800 par mile.

The *Journal* says that the following semi-annual dividends have been declared by the Lewiston manufacturing corporations: Bates, 4 per cent Androscoggin, 5 per cent.; Franklin, 4 per cent.; Continental, 4 per cent.; all payable Jan. 1st.

It was a Missouri, not Maine court that decided that an assignment of wages not yet due is invalid however good the consideration of the instruments may be, and even although it has been accepted by the employers of the assignor in writing. The practice in Maine is the reverse.

D. A. Sargent, the director of the Gymnasium at Bowdoin College, recently had a call from "Yale" to establish a thorough gymnastic course for the students of that institution.—Mr. Sargent left last week for that purpose, and will be absent about six weeks.

The *Post* says that there are three gentlemen in Boston who are known to have insurance policies on their lives of $100,000 and upwards, as follows: John W. Draper, $250,000; E. A. Lombard, $100,000. Francis Alger has $85,000 on his life.

The *Whig* gives an account of a bit of wedding cake 22 years old. It was made on the occasion of the marriage of a lady of Bangor twenty-two years ago, and sealed up to await the return of her brother, who was then expected home in a few weeks. The lady died fifteen years ago, but the cake was kept intact until Monday last.

Daniel Stickney, proprietor of the Presque Isle *Sunrise*, has sold half of the establishment to Miss Lydia A. Whitney, who has had charge of the mechanical department of the paper for several years. It is due to Miss Whitney to say that few papers in the State have presented so attractive appearance as the *Sunrise*. "Uncle Daniel" always makes an entertaining paper.

The *Argus* says an old Portland Overseer of the Poor, said Saturday, that never since he had been connected with that board had he seen such a rush for supplies, as there was at the sitting on Friday. The old the infirm, the feeble, came tottering in, paralyzed, almost, with the cold, and with beseeching looks and words, begging for relief.

A foolish fox sat down on the track of the B. & P Railroad near South Lagrange, Monday evening, so as to get a better view of the headlight of the approaching locomotive. The man who picked up the skin said it wasn't worth half-price, there were so many pieces of it.

The *Commercial* says that the number of new cases of the small-pox in Bangor, during the past three days, it is difficult accurately to ascertain. Thursday, seven persons were taken to the pest house from the Almshouse, several of whom were children ill with the disease.—Their mothers accompanied them as nurses. Three other cases are reported in the city.

The *Whig* says that Mr. Levi Maynard, brother of Mr. H. B. Maynard of Bangor, has met with a frightful death in Quincy county, California. He was buried in the bed of a stream by a "cave" in a mining claim together with two other men, partners in the work. He left Fairfield in this State in 1854, and is reported a highly worthy and enterprising man.

Mr. Eben S. Hayward of Wesley was badly bitten in the hand by a large dog owned by his brother; he is the fourth person bit by the aforesaid cur this fall.

Items of General News.

Copious rains are reported in California.

Lyman's paint can patent has been denied an extension.

Christmas was cold, snowy and quiet in Washington.

St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, is frozen up. A number of vessels remain at Yarmouth.

The resignation of Indian Commissioner Walker has been accepted.

There is an eruption of the volcano of Santana, in San Salvador, doing great damage.

Mr. Samuel Frothingham, a prominent Boston merchant, died in England a few days ago.

After the 1st of January persons entering Germany from France will be required to provide themselves with passports.

Joe Jefferson, the comedian, will make his reappearance on the stage in Baltimore New Years week.

Pleuro Pneumonia has become an epidemic in the villages of Prussia and Belgium near the boundary line of the two countries.

It is reported that the Austrian Government has determined to dispense altogether with the services of Count Van Beust.

The daughter of the ecclesiastical pianist, the Abbe Liszt, has just seceded from Rome, turned Protestant and married a German composer.

In Cincinnati, 42,000 hogs were slaughtered last week, and the number since November 1st is 379,000.

Minister Washburn has been obliged to decline a reception dinner tendered him by Gov. Washburne, of Massachusetts, and others.

William Wright, a negro desperado, has been arrested in Washington for the murder of Rogerski Monday night.

The brig Echo, from Demarara, sunk an unknown vessel off Hatteras on the 20th inst. The captain was drowned, but the crew were saved.

A pair of carriage horses ran away in Brooklyn Monday night, drowning Mrs. C. F. Adams, an occupant of the carriage and themselves.

A Paris tradesman has been sent to Prison for two years for displaying in his shop placards containing remarks insulting to the National Assembly.

General Francis A. Walker will leave Washington and the Government service on the third of January to assume the position of professor at Yale College.

Several claim agents and attorneys are endeavoring to induce Secretary Boutwell to modify his order relative to their official intercourse with the Treasury Department.

Mme. Amelia Mezzara, a lady of San Francisco who volunteered her services as nurse in the ambulance corps during the Franco-Prussian war, has received a gold medal from the French Government.

The people of the Middle States will take advantage of the present cold snap, to gather their ice crop. It will interfere sadly with the prospects of our Maine ice gatherers.

A heavy rain storm prevailed at St. Louis, Monday, and the ice was melting rapidly.

A fire in Orange, N. J., Monday night destroyed several stores and tenements. Loss $40,000.

There was a $100,000 fire in Galesburg, Pa., Tuesday morning. A hotel and several stores were destroyed.

A compromise has been affected in the case of McKee vs. Weed, by which Weed and others relinquish the New Orleans Times, and the paper will be resumed on Jan. 1st.

The United States government are investigating the title to a part of Gerrish Island, at the south side of Kittery Point, preparatory to the purchase of a spot upon which to erect works for the defence of Portsmouth harbor.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy one million of bonds and to sell one million of coin each week during the month of January.

The *Temps* says that the postal treaty between France and the United States has not yet been signed. The final act will be deferred until the reopening of the Assembly.

Harriet Hosmer has completed a fine statue of the ex-Queen of Naples, who is presented as about to apply a match to a cannon, a fitting representation of a woman who so bravely defended Gaeta.

Mrs. Gaines has had a verdict given against her in favor of her attorney for a contingent fee of $50,000, which was to be paid in the event of her success in her New Orleans suits.

It is now suggested by a Pittsburg paper that a monument to Horace Greeley be made from the worn out type of all the printing offices in the country that choose to contribute.

It transpires that the claims for damages by the Alabama and confederate cruisers will not exceed $4,000,000. The balance of the Geneva award will go to the benefit of the treasury of the United States.

The small pox, said to be carried from Boston, is spreading in many of the country towns of Nova Scotia. In Yarmouth all the churches, schools and other places of public resort are closed.

There is said to be little doubt that the administration has determined upon a vigorous policy toward Utah, and hopes for the speedy extinguishment of polygamy. It is expected that Congress will pass some new laws more specifically defining the relations of the Territories to the General Government.

Otto Berg of Philadelphia, who was recently arrested in Fort Wayne on suspicion of participation in the watch robbery at Chicago, has commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the mayor of Fort Wayne, claiming $50,000 damages for false imprisonment.

Tuesday afternoon the grand jury of Philadelphia returned an indictment against all the members of the Common Council, charging them with maintaining a nuisance in permitting the Girard avenue bridge to be opened for travel in its present condition.

Another "ring" has been formed in Pennsylvania by oil speculators for the purpose of defrauding the public by keeping up the price of petroleum. At a meeting of oil producers and refiners, held at Oil City Tuesday, the producers agreed to pump only twelve hours per day and not to open any additional wells for the ensuing ninety days.

It is stated that President Grant, on his recent visit to his father in Kentucky, advised him to resign the postmastership at Covington on account of his infirmities. The old gentleman's infirmity of temper is evidently the most chronic of them all.

In 1779 Captain Cook furnished a tooth-some morsel for the Sandwich Island cannibals, and now the descendants of these savages, having lost their king by death, and the royal line thereby becoming extinct, talk of forming a republic.

Two more cadets have been dismissed the Naval Academy for being concerned in the hazing of the colored cadet. One was from Michigan the other from Massachusetts. Other suspensions will be made if the indignities to the colored student are continued.

Springfield is nowhere near so particular about her public morals as Boston. In that city of guns and railway cars, Mrs. Woodhull was permitted to pronounce her lecture on jail life to the people in a public hall, the other evening.

M. Bourgaing, French minister to the Papal court, has resigned. Because some French naval officers in Rome at the beginning of the holidays called on the King and Pope on the same day and tendered the compliments of the season, the monarchists seek to make a political matter out of the affair. The Paris Union publishes an address praising the minister's act as a strking disavowal of the policy which would abandon the Holy Father to spoliation and insult.

Mrs. Van Cott, the noted Methodist revivalist, who is at prsent pursuing her labors at East Cambridge, has lately received a very handsome proposal from a wealthy lady admirer. This lady, who resides at Evanston, Ill., offers to take Mrs. Van Cott on a journey through Europe and the Holy Land, to occupy several years, and afterward to furnish her with a pleasant home through life. Mrs. Van Cott has declined the offer, with the characteristic reply that "she must be about her Master's business."

George Francis Train has reached the crowning point of his desires, by getting into Ludlow Street jail in his efforts to get Woodhull and Claflin out. He has been in an English, an Irish, and a French Bastile, and now he is an American one, and we shall not probably hear the last of it for a long time to come. The offence for which he has been committed consists in printing and circulating an obscene sheet called the Train Ligue.

Robert Dale Owen takes the antiquity out of Methuselah by declaring that the years mentioned in Genesis meant months. A religious paper takes up this idea and applies it to Shem. "Shem was one hundred years old and begat Arphaxad." According to Owen he was a little over eight years old. Rather a fast youth, that Shem.

The main buildings of the calico print works of Harvey, Arnold & Co., North Adams, Mass., were totally destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. This firm made sixty thousand yards of calico a day and employed one hundred and seventy-five hands. A large stock of finished goods and six printing machines, the last valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, were destroyed. The boiler, bleach and dye houses were saved. Total loss, $150,000. Insurance, $100,000.

A Week of Disasters.

Not for its extreme and continued low temperature alone, will Christmas week of the year 1872, be remembered. A succession of terrible accidents with fearful loss of life and property on sea and land, render the last week in the year the most memorable of any in the Calendar.

Among the worst of the railway horrors is the one which occurred on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg railroad on Wednesday night, which presented some frightful scenes, too painful to be recorded in detail. Twenty-one of the killed have been recovered, and sixteen are so charred as to be unrecognizable. The immediate cause of the accident was a broken flange on the tender wheel. About sixty rods west of the station is a trestle-work some 20 feet high, over which the locomotive and tender of the eastern bound express train passed in safety, but the baggage and passenger cars, only two coaches being in the train, were thrown from the trestle and struck top downward. The weight of the trucks crushed in the cars, closing in windows, and to render the situation even more terrible, the passenger coach was partially tilted upon its side, so that for the occupants of that side there were absolutely no means of escape.

Almost immediately the cars took fire, the passenger coach burning at both ends. Only two axes were available, and the woodwork of the cars was bolted together so firmly and intimately that but little headway could be made with them. All the time these efforts were being put forth, the flames were steadily gaining, and the shrieks of the imprisoned victims as the scorching heat enveloped them, was appalling to the bravest heart. It is estimated that the total number of lives lost will not fall short of 36, the whole number of persons in the two cars at the time of the accident being about 45.

On Tuesday morning a freight train ran into an express train on the Erie railroad, and one man was mortally injured.

A passenger train over the Atchison, Tepeka and Santa Fe railroad, while stuck in a snow bank twelve miles west of Newton, Kansas, on Wednesday, was run into by a freight train and had two cars telescoped. The conductor and another man were killed and four or five others wounded.

A train on the Nashville road from Louisville was thrown from the track, at midnight of 26th, by a broken rail, and went down a fifteen feet embankment. Four or five persons reported killed and fifteen injured.

A telegram from Jeffersonville, Indiana, says that a freight train of thirteen cars and a locomotive, on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, jumped the track at Henrysville on Tuesday, 24th. The engineer, fireman and brakeman were instantly killed, and the cars and engine were wrecked.

The rear car of the Chicago express train on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railroad was thrown from the track on the 24th, by a broken rail, and twenty persons were more or less injured, and it is thought three fatally.

On the Crosscut railway at Goose Creek, near Brocton, Ohio, two cars were burned as far as learned, and four men were killed.

In Williamsport, Pa., during the services at the Baptist Church at Newbury, in the Seventh ward, the floor and ceiling gave way, precipitating about 500 persons into the cellar.—Fourteen persons were killed and about 40 injured, some seriously.

In Philadelphia, on Friday, about 400 feet of the roof of Whitney's foundry, on Fifteenth and Willow streets, fell in, caused by the immense weight of snow.

In New York, the burning of the Caxton Building on Center street was fatal, it is feared, to more lives than was at first supposed.—Six girls are missing certainly, and it is about as certain that they lost their lives in the fire. A son of the occupant of the corner building, Mr. Middleton, says that as soon as the alarm was sounded he went up stairs to save some property, when his attention was drawn to some shrieking girls on the fire escape, who were being rescued by the police. While those first to reach the escape were being rescued, a second installment got on. Almost immediately the walls went down, and he saw no more of the girls.

The Bowery Theater caught fire last Wednesday night, but the audience were kept in ignorance of the danger and the flames were soon extinguished. As the audience was a large one, a panic would have resulted most disastrously.

There was another disastrous fire in New York on Thursday night, loss $150,000, at 119 Franklin street; and a tobacco factory was burned at St. Louis, involving a heavy loss.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports 45 fires in New York for the week ending Dec. 28, noon. Estimated loss, $1,157,600; insurance, $1,760,200. Eighteen of the fires were caused by carelessness.

Fourteen houses were destroyed by fire at Fontanta, Kansas, Monday morning. Loss not stated; no insurance.

The car shops at Adrian, Mich., with six new coaches, were burned Friday night. Loss $75,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

At Salt Lake a terrific snow slide occurred at Little Cottonwood, near Central City, on Thursday afternoon. About half-past two o'clock, an avalanche 600 feet wide and 12 feet deep came down, crossing the stage road, carrying away from eight to ten teams and teamsters, and taking them 1500 feet across Cottonwood creek. Three of the teamsters have been shoveled out alive, but badly bruised.—Four more known to be buried were not rescued, and it is thought impossible to find them before spring, although from one to two hundred men are at work shoveling. All the teams in the line of the avalanche were swept away. From 6 to 8 feet of snow fell in two days.

At Memphis, Tenn., an ice gorge caused great destruction of property, including several steamers, coal barges, &c. When the gorge broke the ice came down with terrific force, sweeping off the dry docks, then cutting down ten barges of coal. Six boats were carried off. Two of the lost steamers were loaded with cotton. Total loss about $200,000.

In Buffalo the derangement of the water works occasioned great anxiety to the citizens. The real cause of the trouble has not been ascertained. All places of business requiring steam and which are supplied by the city water works had stopped, causing a loss to thousands of operatives.

While a missionary meeting was being held last Thursday night, in London, the floor gave way, precipitating one hundred persons a considerable distance. Many were injured, some it is feared fatally.

No less than six disasters by fire occurring in New York within twenty-four hours, forcibly demonstrated the dangers from this source, and among these calamities those in 14th street were of a very serious character.

The New York Newspaper Union establishment, which furnished patent insides and outsides to 200 papers throughout the country, was a total loss, as was likewise the establishment of the New York Printing Company.

George Bock's pork-packing establishment in Hibernia, Iowa, was burned at four o'clock Tuesday morning. Loss $28,000; insurance, $16,000.

To all these must be added the immense damage to our shipping by the severe storms on our coast.

Bark Kadosh, of Boston, Capt. Matthews, from Manilla, went ashore on the 26th at Point Alderton, between the bars. The boats in getting ashore capsized, and the captain and six men were drowned. Eight of the crew succeeded in getting ashore safely. The bark is a total wreck. The beach at Nantasket was strewn with the wrecked stuff. The vessel was owned by Wm. Perkins of Boston.

The ship Peruvian, Capt. Vannah, struck on Peaked Hill Bar, Cape Cod, during the storm, and went to pieces. The crew were all drowned. A part of the cargo was washed ashore. Capt. Vannah belonged in Maine, unmarried, and on his first voyage as commander. The names of the other persons on board are unknown except Mr. Drew, one of the mates, whose brother is master of ship Franklin, belonging to the same owners, and now due at Boston.

The schooner Dexter, Capt. Lord, from Ellsworth for Boston, put into Provincetown harbor Thursday night with loss of deck load and crew frost bitten.

An unknown bark went ashore about one mile north of Highland Light station. Crew all safe.

The German bark Frances, Capt. Katling, went ashore at 9 o'clock Thursday night during the storm, about one mile north of Highland light, Cape Cod. Crew safe. The cargo consists of 16,932 piculs sugar, and 1071 piculs tin, valued at about $135,000, and owned by several Boston parties.

These, and numerous other accidents of a minor character, make up a chapter of appalling casualties not often crowded into the short space of one week.

☞Andrew Strong, one of the notorious Lowry gang of outlaws who had their headquarters at Scuffletown, N. C., was recently shot dead by a young man named Wilson whom he had ordered to leave the town. Wilson received a thousand dollars from the Sheriff of the county, that sum being the standing reward by the county for any one of the Lowry gang, dead or alive. He is also entitled to receive five thousand dollars from the State. Steve Lowry is the only one now left of that once desperate gang of outlaws and villains.

Foreign News.

Great Britain.

It is expected that 70,000 British coal-miners will strike work on the 1st of January.

The Amyntas was lost while on a voyage from Holy-head for Workington, and every person on board perished.

There was a severe gale in the English Channel Saturday. Several marine disasters are reported.

France.

The Mayors of several of the Communes of France have refused to placard the speech of M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, delivered in the National Assembly during the debate two weeks ago on the petitions for the dissolution of that body. Dufeure spoke ironically of Gambetta, whose speeches, he said, were the cause of needless agitation throughout, and the Assembly, by resolution, directed the placarding of the speech.

It is probable that the action of the Mayors will lead to an interpellation of the Government upon the meeting of the Assembly after the holidays.

France will pay Germany 200,000,000 francs of war indemnity on the 1st of January, and will pay 75,000,000 each succeeding month until May next

The Prefect of Paris has issued an order forbidding Spaniards to sojourn in the department of Basses Prynees without permission.

Spain.

The bill providing for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico was read in the lower branch of the Courts Tuesday the 24th. All the slaves are to be free within four months after the promulgation of the passage of the bill. The slave owners are to be indemnified for their property. Many of the deputies expressed their approval of the bill by cheers The Government has again announced that the reforms in Cuba were postponed in consequence of the insurrection on that island.

Germany.

AN INSULT TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR. The *Gazette* stigmatizes the allocution of the Pope delivered at the consistory held in Rome the 23 inst., as an unpardonable insult to the Emperor of Germany. The colossal impudence of the Pope, says the *Gazette*, proves the inevitable necessity for the immediate passage of a law defining the boundaries between the State and the Roman Catholic Church.

The journals of Konisberg and Pasen have been threatened with immediate confiscation if they publish the insulting reference to Germany in the recent Papal allocution.

The Charge d'Affairs of the German legation to Vatican will probably be instructed not to attend the reception of the diplomatic body by the Pope on the 1st of January.

The German Charge d'Affairs informed Cardinal Antonelli last week that he had been instructed to take unlimited leave of absence. He has since closed the legation and quit Rome for Berlin.

Mexico.

ELECTION EXCITEMENT. The excitement over the election for municipal officers have not yet subsided. On Sunday night several of Cortina's men had an encounter with a troop of the 22d battalion, resulting in one Sergeant being killed and several citizens wounded. The regular troops and National Guards were called out. It is rumored that Cortina headed the attack upon the troops, and it is said he merely defended himself from a party who attempted to assassinate him.

Cuba.

The insurgents attacked Mayaria on the night of the 12th inst. The town was in a defenceless condition, the regulars and volunteers being absent. The man-of-war Hulva landed her marines and sailors, who drove out the insurgents, not, however, before the latter had sacked several houses. In the attack twenty Spaniards were killed. The insurgents succeeded in carrying off their dead and wounded.

On the night of the 19th inst., during the absence of the troops on an expedition, the insurgents, under the command of Vincento Garcia, entered the town of Holguin and captured Fort Perriquaers. The Holguin volunteers had been previously ordered to march into the fort to replace the troops withdrawn; and as they approached, not aware that it had fallen into the hands of the enemy, they received a heavy fire from the insurgents.

The volunteers and a few regulars subsequently attacked the insurgents, and messengers were dispatched to recall the troops.

Operations were suspended until daylight of the 20th when the insurgents withdrew after sacking six establishments and a number of private houses. A spanish Lieutenant Colonel a Major and several other officers were killed. The reports as to the total loss of the Spaniards are conflicting, some placing the figure as high as 60 killed.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.—Gen. Myer, chief signal officer, states that since last year ten additional stations have been established, the total number being 72. The daily weather reports have been widely diffused, mainly through the press. From 69 to 75 per cent. of the meteorological predictions have been verified during the year. Three hundred and fifty-four cautionary signal orders have been issued during the year, and it is believed that no great storm has raged along the lakes or sea coast without fair and general premonition being given. Precision in announcing the approach of storms cannot be obtained until telegraphic facilities and signal stations are increased. Signal reports are exchanged to some extent with Canada, and it is contemplated to exchange observations with various points in the West Indies. Over five hundred sets of tridaily maps and bulletins have been sent out to foreign societies since the beginning of the year. A mobilized corps of picked men is being organized to move to the different parts of the country which are threatened with serious storms at certain seasons and make observations. The library of the office has been increased to 1340 volumes. Since June 30 last, the Franklin and other telegraph companies have transmitted the daily weather reports, the Western Union having declined to accede to the terms of the government after the date mentioned. Gen. Myer, in closing his report, recommends that a signal corps be made a separate and distinct organization.

Special Notices.

Hear ye the mighty Centaur's tread—
See the long line of myriad dead
With hoof of horse and human head
Rise up and speak!
"'Twas proud Olympus gave us birth;
For a thousand years we roamed the earth—
Ate perfumed flowers of the century plant,—
Drank liquid from the volcano's mouth,
Slew man and beast to play our part,
Then restored to life by the Centaur's art;
Chased wild mares on the field of Mars,
Lived on the earth, and slept among the stars."

On other mission now we're set,
To bless mankind with an emollient,
Of which the world ne'er hath dreamt,
Even our CENTAUR LINIMENT.
It banishes pains and all such things,
Cures burns and scalds, poisonous stings—
Rheumatic horrors scares away,
Limbers stiff-joints in a single day.
Poor cripples in their hobbling way,
Limp in on crutches—then walk away.

Fear not, dumb horse, thy friend now speaks,
Who'll heal your wounds, and make you leap,
Ten bars—piles of oats to bolt,
And frisk about like yonder colt.
Yellow wrapper is the thing for brutes,
White wrapper alone the family suits.

J. F. Ludewig, of Hoboken, N. J., says: "The Centaur Liniment has cured me of rheumatism, after intense suffering for five years."

"I tried many remedies for my sprained ankle without relief. The second bottle of Centaur Liniment cured it perfectly. CHAS. HILL, 616 Pine St., Phila."

H. Marsh, Esq., Supt. of Adams Express Stables, New York, says: "All owners of horses should know the Centaur Liniment. We find it the best thing ever used in our stables."

This testimony could be repeated for a month. If you want to avoid suffering, just try the Centaur Liniment. Sold by all Druggists. J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y. 1m

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.—A substitute for Castor Oil. It assimilates the food, cures Wind Colic, and causes natural sleep. It does not contain morphine, is pleasant to take, never gripes and never fails. The best Physic known. 6m51

Curing Versus Cobbling.

There are many medicines that give transient relief in sickness without touching the source and seat of the complaint. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not one of these. The great tonic and restorative does not cobble the diseased and enfeebled system. It is not a mere palliative, that only temporarily controls a few unpleasant symptoms. No; its invigorating, regulating, restorative principle penetrates to the very source of the difficulty in the fluids and solids of the body, and hence its cures are radical and thorough. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, in liver complaint it regulates the flow of bile, in constipation it promotes a punctual habit of body, in nervous ailments it tones the sentients and motive fibers, in rheumatism it counteracts pain, and in cases of general debility rehabilitates the emaciated frame.

How Unnecessary the Anguish many persons undergo from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, toothache and earache. We say unnecessary because the application of MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to the affected part, or a few drops of it in the ears or tooth, affords instantaneous, and what is better, permanent relief. For cuts, wounds, bruises, swellings and all injuries or diseases which require treatment externally, this liniment is everywhere regarded as the most potent and reliable healing remedy in existence. For all external injuries or ailments of horses and cattle, it is infallible.

Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Wind, Mental and physical Debility, and Melancholy, are caused by a disarrangement of the digestive organs. To thoroughly master these symptoms, WHITE'S SPECIALTY FOR DYSPEPSIA is *the only prompt, efficient and safe remedy*. H. G. WHITE, Proprietor, 107 Washington St., Boston. Price, $1 per bottle. 13t44

ATWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS. Their curative properties are unrivalled for the eradication of Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Nervous Debility, and all affections arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. Sold by all Druggists.

SEVEN SAFEGUARDS AGAINST CONSUMPTION are united in *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*. It calms the most violent cough and cures the worst cold in a few hours, and averts all danger. Crittenton's, 7 6th Avenue. Sold by all Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

The Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society

Will hold its annual meeting for the choice of officers at Readfield Corner, on Monday, Jan 6th, 1873, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

2t4 GEO. A. RUSSELL, *Sec'y*.

WANTED, a Farmer in every town as agent for the COLLINS STEEL PLOWS. For terms, &c., address, COLLINS & Co., 212 Water St., New York. 3m3

Married.

In this city, 25th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Upjohn, Henry M. Coleman of Worcester, Mass., to Helen J. Clark of Augusta.

In this city, 28th ult., by S. Titcomb, James Elbridge Gordon to Emma F. Brown, both of Augusta.

In Hallowell, 25th ult., by Rev. O. M. Cousins, Melvin J. Hawkes of Portland, to Mary A. Sawyer; by the same, Geo. F. Simmons to Annie Walker, both of Hallowell.

In Kennebunk, 26th ult., by Rev. C. W. Blackman, Edgar M. Dutch to Ada T. Clark; also by same, Thomas H. Jones to Zera E. Thompson, all of Kennebunk.

In Mt. Vernon, 26th ult., by D. H. Thing, Esq., Benj. S. Norton of Readfield, to Fanny E. Moulton of Chesterville.

In Clinton, 26th ult., by Rev. C. H. Bray, Sprague Holt of Benton, to Martha A. Woodson of Clinton.

In Hallowell, 25th ult., by Rev. C. Fuller, Wm. Walker to Emma J. Braily, both of Hallowell.

In Lewiston, 26th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, H. A. Osgood, Esq., by Rev. E. Martin, Frank W. Martin to Lizzie Osgood, both of Lewiston.

Died.

In this city, Jan. 1, Merrill Lee, formerly of Vassalboro, aged 45 years.

In this city, 29th ult., Mrs. Sarah J. Harlow, wife of J. W. Harlow, aged 40 years 8 months.

In this city, 24th ult., Ellen Frances, youngest child of C. E. and Harriet Town, aged 3 years.

In Brighton, Mass. Dec 20, Capt. Frank Stanwood, U. S. Army, eldest son of Jacob Stanwood, Esq. aged 31 years; Dec. 25, very suddenly, Jacob Stanwood, Esq. a native of this city, aged 62 years.

In New London, N. H., 3d ult., Mrs. Almira Elwell Williams, widow of John Williams, aged 88. She was a native of Yarmouth, Me., and the daughter of Capt. Henry Elwell, and grand-daughter of Col. Jonathan Mitchell.

In Vienna, 8th ult., Ann, wife of Clark M. Jewett, aged 72 years, 6 months. [Maine papers please copy.

In Belgrade, 24th ult., George H., only son of Zimri Yeaton, aged 5 years, 3 month.

In Mt. Vernon, 28th ult., widow Mary Cram, aged 72 years. [Western papers please copy.

At the National Military Asylum, of consumption, 26th ult., Thomas Lally, late of Co. F, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery, aged 40 years.

In Farmington, 23d ult., Charles Davis, aged 78 years, 3 months; Nov. 24th, Zilphia, wife of Zebulon York, Esq., aged 85 years, 9 months.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Sometimes medicines that will stop a cough will often occasion the death of the patient. It locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, clogging the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of consumption. Many are now complaining with dull pain in the side, the bowels sometimes costive and sometimes too loose, tongue coated, pain in the shoulder-blade, feeling sometimes very restless, and at other times drowsy; the food that is taken lies heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly stopped, the lungs, liver and stomach clog, and remain torpid and inactive, and before the patient is aware of his situation, the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, and death is the inevitable result.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium, nor anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juice of the stomach, digests easily, nourishes the system, and creates a healthy circulation of the blood. When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, and the patient is of a bilious habit, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Penn., and for sale by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., 38 Hanover St., Boston, and John F. Henry, 8 College place, New York, Wholesale Agents.

For sale by Druggists generally. tf39

FURS AND ROBES! CLOSING SALE!

We shall offer for the next SIXTY DAYS, Our entire Stock of LADIES' & CHILDREN'S *Furs, Robes, &c.,* at extremly low prices to reduce our Stock.

It comprises all of the different Styles and Kinds of Furs, in

Seal, Sable, Fitch, Martin, ERMINE, Black & White Astrachan, &c.,

And a large assortment of

Gents' Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves,

All of which is offered at,

VERY LOW PRICES.

We have also just received direct from the West a large lot of

LINED & UNLINED BUFFALO SKINS, Hudson Bay, PRAIRE & JAPAN WOLF ROBES.

The Buffalo Robes are the largest and best lot we have had for years; and we claim to have double the quantity of any other parties on the Kennebec, to select from. And any one in want of Robes should not fail to see this lot as we claim they are

GREAT BARGAINS.

BUFFALO SKINS AS LOW AS $6.00.

If you don't believe we have the largest, most desirable and varied assortment of Furs and Robes to be found on the Kennebec, we can convince you by calling at our Stores

Nos. 45 & 61 Water Street, Gardiner,

where goods will be shown with pleasure and sold at low prices.

WHEELER BROTHERS, Gardiner, Maine.

4t5

Maine State Agricultural Society.

THE members of the Maine State Agricultural Society are notified that the annual meeting of said Society will be holden on *WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15th*, 1873, at ten o'clock A. M., in the Agricultural Room at the State House, in the city of Augusta, to act upon the following business:

To choose a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two Trustees; the President, Secretary and Treasurer for a term of one year, the Trustees for a term of three years.

To transact such other busines as may come before them and the good of the Society shall require.

SAMUEL L. BOADMAN, Sec'y Maine State Ag'l Society.

Augusta, Dec. 28th 1872. 3t5

WANTED!

200,000 FEET BEECH, BIRCH, OAK, ASH and BOXWOOD LUMBER!

In the Log, immediately.

Apply to LUTHER WHITMAN, Winthrop, Maine. 3t5

8 PER CENT. GOLD

And Currency Bonds of

WOOD COUNTY, WIS.,

And of the Town of Plover, Portage Co., Wis., having from 10 to 20 years to run.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS

Registered Bonds, and other choice Securities, at prices that will pay *over* 12 per cent. on the amount invested. THOS. P. ELLIS & Co., Bankers, 14 Pine St., New York. 5

FOR Silver Plated Tea Sets, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, SPOON HOLDERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, &C., —GO TO— E. ROWSE'S. 2t3

SLEIGHS!

Just received from the Manufactory of C. P. KIMBALL,

The finest lot of SINGLE AND DOUBLE SLEIGHS, Ever offered for sale on the Kennebec river. The above sleighs

Will be Sold Very Low

For Cash, or good notes.

4t3 B. F. MORSE, South end of Water St.

St. Catharine's Hall, Augusta, Me.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE WINTER TERM will begin on Monday, Dec. 30th.

Board and Tuition, $275 a year. Music, Drawing, and Languages, extra.

2tf For circulars address the MISSES BRIDGE.

A BIG BLACK CAT-alogue of New Music sent free. Am. Musical Agency 92 Clinton Place, N. Y. J. J. Watson. Manager. 4t4

Castoria.

A SUBSTITUTE for Castor Oil. For sale in Augusta at FULLER'S DRUG STORE. 4

Centaur Liniment.

FOR sale in Augusta at FULLER'S DRUG STORE. 4

SEND for Circular of Young Fowls—CHAS. D. WILKINS Danvers Centre, Mass. 6m41

BOSWORTH

Has just received a large and well Selected Stock —OF— FALL and WINTER CLOTHS,

Comprising all the latest novelties for COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, OVER-COATS and REEFERS,

Which he is prepared to make up in the very latest style. Having secured the services of **Mr. S. E. AUSTIN,** Whose reputation as a Cutter is among the best, I am satisfied I can please the most fastidious.

I am happy to announce also that I still retain the services of **Mr. Chas. F. Ayer**, a cutter of well known ability and large experience.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

My Stock of Ready-Made Clothing never was so large as at present, with prices as low as can be found.

FURNISHING GOODS.

A large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Neckties, &c., &c., will be sold low for Cash.

45tf R. T. BOSWORTH, 174 Water Street.

Granite Hall Market.

The subscribers having taken the Old Granite Hall Market, so long and favorably known, are determined by prompt attention to the wants of their customers, and by keeping constantly on hand

Everything the Market Affords!

At the lowest possible prices, to merit a fair share of public patronage. They have now on hand a full stock, consisting in part of

Meats of all Kinds, LARD, HAMS, Smoked Beef, Tripe, Bologna Sausage, Breakfast Bacon, Poultry, Wild Game, also Fruit and Vegetables in their Season.

SAUSAGES, wholesale and retail. Highest market price paid for Round Hogs.

Augusta, Nov. 12, 1872. 51tf LUCIUS HILL, GEO. E. DOW.

BRIGGS & BRO. SEEDSMEN & FLORISTS ROCHESTER, N.Y.

ILLUSTRATED WORK for January, 1873, now out. Issued as a Quarterly. The four numbers sent to any address by mail for 25 cents. The richest and most instructive Illustrated and Descriptive Floral Guide ever issued. You will miss it if you order Seeds before seeing BRIGGS & BRO.'S QUARTERLY. We challenge comparison on quality of Seed and prices and sizes of packets. Our "CALENDAR ADVANCE SHEET AND PRICE LIST FOR 1873" sent free. Address BRIGGS & BROTHER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW WHICH IS THE BEST MACHINE! THE "LIGHT RUNNING" "DOMESTIC"

Answers this question, and presents a record of success unparalleled in the history of the invention. Agents wanted everywhere. Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., New York. Or 147 Tremont St., Boston. 13t46

For sale by S. F. LYFORD, Augusta, Me.

Not Injured by the Great Fire.

JET GOODS!

Largest Stock! Best Assortment! Latest Styles! Lowest Prices! In Boston, Wholesale and Retail.

A LARGE LINE OF Millinery & Hair Ornaments, —AT— Waterman & Co.'s No. 15 WINTER ST. (Cor. Music Hall entrance.) SEND FOR PRICE LIST. 4t2

COLLER, HAMILTON & Co., Have a very Large Assortment OF HARNESSES! For Sale at low Prices. 143 WATER STREET, Augusta, Me. 2tf

David Cargill's General Insurance Agency,

Capital Represented, Over $25,000,000.

Granite Building, So. Side Market Square, AUGUSTA, MAINE,

All Right after the Boston Fire! 52tf

1873} Holiday Presents {1873 AT PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE.

Choice Perfumes, Toilet Goods and Fancy Articles; Beautiful Vases, in Parian and Bohemian Ware; Statuetts; Glass Shades for Statuary and Wax Flowers.

Card Cases and Receivers, Wallets and Portmonies of Russian Leather, Calf and Morocco; Hand Mirrors, Hair Brushes; Scotch Wood Goods; Thermometers in great variety of styles; Fine Scissors in cases; Smoking and Toilet Sets, and other articles, too many to enumerate, suitable for Presents, can be found for Low Prices at the Drug Store of

52 CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Under Granite Hall, Augusta.

☞WANTED!

100 BUSHELS HAND-PICKED PEA BEANS,
100 BUSHELS HAND-PICKED YELLOW-EYE BEANS.

ALSO Potatoes, Apples, Rye, EGGS, BUTTER, &c., &c., &c.,

For which I will pay the Highest Market Prices.

H. A. B. CHANDLER, Market Square, AUGUSTA.

Nov. 26th, 1872. 52tf

Bowdoin College.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE annual course of Lectures at the Medical School of Maine, will commence JANUARY 9th, and continue TWENTY WEEKS.

Circulars containing full information may be obtained on application to the Register, D. F. ELLIS, M. D., or the Secretary.

6t2 C. F. BRACKETT, M. D., *Sec'y*

J. L. True's NEW POTATO PLANTER

THE unparalleled success of this Planter places its great value beyond a doubt, **It does the work of 20 Men**, which is saving more labor than any other machine for farm use. Send stamp for illustrated circular.

3tf TRUE'S POTATO PLANTER CO., Benton, Kennebec Co., Me.

Steam Engine for Sale.

A Six-Horse Power Steam Engine, second hand, in complete order, with Boiler to match, if desired, for sale at a bargain. Apply to MOORLEN & MORSE, Machinists.

Augusta, Nov. 20, 1872. 51tf

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland. Maine. 1y41

County Bonds! Paying 10 per cent. interest. For sale by HENRY BOYNTON, Augusta, Me. 46tf

DR. S. S. FITCH'S Family Physician, 90 pages, sent by mail, free. Teaches how to cure all diseases of the person, skin, hair eyes, complexion. Write to 714 Broadway, N. Y. 1y10

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

AND white mustard seed, for making Cider keep, sold at PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE. 46

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing December 2d, 1872.

Passenger trains leave Augusta for Portland and Boston at 7 and 11 50 A. M., 3 40 and 10 20 P. M.; for Bangor 3 20 A. M., 4 08 P. M.; for Skowhegan 4 08 P. M.; for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro' and Rockland at 7 and 11 50 A. M.; for Hallowell and Gardiner 7, 9, 11 50 A. M., 2 15, 3 40, 5 30, 10 20 P. M. The 7 and 11 50 A. M. and 3 40 P. M. trains connect at Brunswick with trains for Bath and Lewiston. The 3 20 A. M. and 4 08 P. M. trains connect at Bangor with trains on E. & N. A. R'y for St. John, &c.

Freight trains leave Augusta for Portland and Boston at 7 10 A. M., 12 50 P. M.; for Skowhegan and Bangor at 9 A. M.

L. L. LINCOLN, Act'g Supt.

Augusta, Dec. 2, 1872. 1

Splendid Farm for Sale.

It is situated in VASSALBORO', near Webber Pond, and in a good neighborhood, and contains 150 acres of land, divided nearly as follows:

50 acres of mowing and tillage.
60 acres of pasturage.
40 acres of valuable wood and timber land.

The farm is well water *in every part*, with unfailing springs, besides a cistern of rain water in the cellar of the house. The buildings are ample and convenient, and in good repair. It has a small orchard of good fruit, and a large number of young trees beginning to bear. The average crop of English hay for the last 6 years, has been seventy tons at least. The woodlot is within two miles of the Railroad depot at Getchell's Corner, Vassalboro', and is worth upon the stump $2000.

The only reason for selling is the ill health of myself and wife. Perfect title will be given, and a liberal credit for part payment. I will sell with or without crops. Call and examine for yourself.

A. W. DOLE.

Vassalboro', June 13, 1872. 28tf

For Sale.

A valuable Farm, situated on the direct road from South Berwick or Great-Falls to North Berwick, very pleasantly located, within 1½ miles of North Berwick Village, ¼ mile of School House, in a pleasant neighborhood. Good 2-Story House, containing 11 rooms; new Barn, 40x70; Water convenient and best quality. Farm contains 90 acres. Plenty of Fruit Trees, of great variety; land well adapted for farming and gardening; soil warm; land level and free from rocks; under a good state of cultivation. Plenty of wood, and Pine Timber, judged sufficient by experts to nearly pay price of place. Immediate possession will be given. Those in want of a very desirable farm, are requested to examine this before purchasing elsewhere. Full particulars may be had by calling on, or corresponding with JAMES G. YOUNG, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Bates and Gilpatrick's new block, Corner of Main and Fore Sts., Great Falls, N. H. 44

Farm and Stock for Sale!

Situated in DEXTER, 1½ miles from the village. The farm is in excellent condition, has superior buildings thereon, and is one of the most desirable that can be found in the State. Some very fine short horn an grade stock now on the farm all of which is for sa cheap. CHARLES SHAW.

Dexter, Oct. 11, 1872. 48tf

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

Organized in 1848.

Bank Hours.—From 9 A. M., to 4½ P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENING from 6½ O'clock to 8½ o'clock.

Dividends made twice a year, Feb. 1, and Aug. 1, All dividends not drawn out are at once added to the principal deposits, and thus interest is compounded twice a year.

Extra Dividends once in four year. Depositors who share in this dividend, will realize seven per cent. annually.

☞All accounts of depositors strictly *private* and *confidential*.

☞Money deposited during the first week of the month will date from the first of the month.

☞Money loaned to depositors on a pledge of deposit book.

47tf W. R. SMITH, Treasurer.

Acceptable Musical Presents!

To a lady friend.

A Sweet-Toned Music Box. Costing from $5.00 to $100.00 The large boxes are wonderfully powerful and harmonious.

An Elegant Guitar. Prices from $4.50 to $75.00

A Violin. Now a Lady's instrument. $4.00 to $50. (*For the Boys and Girls*)

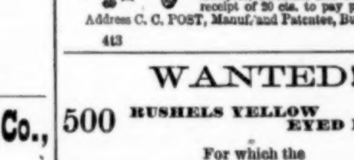
Drums, Concertinas, Accordeons or Flutinas, Clarionets, Flutes, Flageolets, Fifes,

All these, of all varieties, and of the best manufacture, together with an unrivalled stock of BAND INSTRUMENTS, are for sale at moderate prices by JOHN C. HAYNES & CO., 33 Court St., [opposite the Court House,] Boston. 3tf

FRED ATWOOD, —DEALER IN— Improved Farm Implements, HORSE POWERS, Thrashing Machines, &c., WINTERPORT, MAINE.

☞Descriptive Price lists forwarded free. 3tf

The Sugar Maker's Friend



PRICE, $4.50 per hundred.

Agents wanted to canvass and sell Post's PATENT GALVANIZED METALIC EUREKA SAP SPOUT and BUCKET HANGER. Samples, Circulars and Terms sent on receipt of 20 cts. to pay postage. Address C. C. POST, Manuf. and Patentee, Burlington, Vt. 4t3

WANTED!

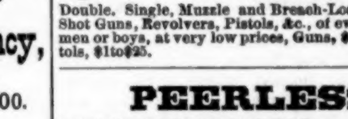
500 BUSHELS YELLOW EYED BEANS!

For which the Highest Market Price, CASH, will be paid.

E. H. DOE,

Augusta, Dec. 14, 1872. 3tf

Write for Large illustrated Descriptive Price List to GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS



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Double, Single, Muzzle and Breech-Loading Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, &c., of every kind, for men or boys, at very low prices, Guns, $3to$300; pistols, $1to$25. 26teow35

PEERLESS

THE NORCROSS PATENT, PEERLESS FURNACE, For Coal. Also, Wood Furnaces, suitable for Heating a Church or Dwelling House. Set in any part of the State, by GOULD & CROSS,

41tf Augusta, Maine.

EAGLE PRUNING TOOLS!

Something new and useful!

Highly Recommended by Nursery Men.

Makes a clean, smooth cut, with ease. Simple, neat and durable. Price: No. 1, $4.00; No. 2, $3.00; ☞Liberal discount to the trade, and Agents. Sells at sight.

1tf FRED ATWOOD, Agent Maine and Provinces.

Soldiers and Sailors, Attention!

THE New England Military and Naval Bureau of Migration having successfully established a New England Colony at Detroit Lake, Minn., have made arrangements to locate Soldiers' claims under the new law, giving them six months after location before settling.

Send for circular and copy of law.

Address JAMES M. JOHNSTON, Sec'y, P. O. Box 2457, Boston, Mass.

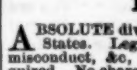
3m51

Adams Power Press for Sale.

THE publishers of the Maine Farmer offer for sale an Adams Power Press—platen 27 by 40 inches—in complete working condition, with shafting, pulleys, extra friskets, roller moulds, &c. &c. Any Newspaper publisher or Job Printer desiring such a Press can purchase at a bargain. Apply immediately.

34tf

For Sale,



Short Horn Cattle, Cotswold Bucks, Chester Swine; all first-class animals and of undoubted purity of blood.

WARREN PERCIVAL.

Cross Hill, Nov. 1st, 1872. 49tf

Many Soldiers! SUFFERING from army wounds disease or injury are drawing no pension or get less than lawfully entitled to. Write me the facts (send 2 stamps,) and receive by mail an application to execute to ask for a PENSION or INCREASE OF PENSION. *Many can succeed*. HENRY BOYNTON, Augusta, Maine. 1tf

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE divorces legally obtained in different States. Legal everywhere, desertion, general misconduct, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity required. No charge until divorce is granted. Advice free. Call on or address JOHN J. FULTON, Counsellor at Law, 3m50 No. 180 Broadway, New York City.

AGENTS Wanted for Great Fires of History, Chicago, Boston, Portland, New York, London, etc. Causes, Systems of Extinguishing Fires, Safes, Fire-Proof Buildings, Bank Vaults, Insurance, &c. Thrilling, Humorous, Pathetic. *Only complete, illustrated work. Going like Hot Cakes.* Write Worthington, Dustin & Co., Hartford, Ct. 6m43

TO THE WORKING CLASS, male or female $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods to start with, sent free by mail. Address, with 6 cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt St. New York. 4t3

Freedom Notice.

THIS certifies that I hereby relinquish to my minor son, Chas. H. Smith his time to act and trade for himself, and that I will neither claim any of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting, from this date. ALBERT SMITH.

Witness: JOS. A. HOMAN.

Sidney, Dec. 21, 1872. 3t4*

100 YEAR ALMANAC. For 50 cents we will send postpaid an Almanac giving every Year, Month, Week and Day of the Century, also a Pocket Calendar for 1873. Extra inducements to Agents. Address, Geo. A. Heard & Co., Boston. 1t39

Boker's Bitters,

ALSO Atwood's, Hostetter's, Rush's, Lippman's, Angostora, Plantation, California Vinegar, and Wine Bitters, and all the best Bitters are sold low at PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE, 46 Under Granite Hall, Augusta.

Geranium Lotion,

FOR softening and cleansing the Skin, removing Tan, Sunburn, &c. Prepared and sold at 40 FULLER'S DRUG STORE.

YOUR NAME NEATLY printed on 50 visiting cards for only 35 cents. 5t*2 Address A. M. HOVEY, Augusta, Me.

Poetry.

THE OLD MAN IN THE MODEL CHURCH.

BY JOHN H. YATES.

I.

Well, wife, I've found the model church! I worshipped there to-day!
It made me think of good old times before my hairs were gray;
The meetin' house was fixed up more than they were years ago,
But then I felt when I went in it wasn't built for show.

II.

The sexton didn't seat me way back by the door;
He knew that I was old and deaf, as well as old and poor;
He must have been a Christian, for he led me boldly through
The long aisle of that crowded church to find a pleasant pew.

III.

I wish you'd heard the sing'in; it had the old-time ring;
The preacher said, with trumpet voice, "Let all the people sing!"
The tune was Coronation, and the music upward rolled
Till I thought I heard the angels striking all their harps of gold.

IV.

My deafness seemed to melt away; my spirit caught the fire;
I joined my feeble, trembling voice with that melodious choir,
And sang as in my youthful days, "Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem, and crown him Lord of all."

V.

I tell you, wife, it did me good to sing that hymn once more:
I felt like some wrecked mariner who gets a glimpse of shore;
I almost wanted to lay down this weather-beaten form,
And anchor in the blessed port, forever from the storm.

VI.

The preachin'? Well, I can't just tell all that the preacher said:
I know it wasn't written; I know it wasn't read;
He hadn't time to read it, for the lightnin' of his eye
Went flashing 'long from pew to pew, nor passed a sinner by.

VII.

The sermon wasn't flowery; 'twas simple gospel truth:
It fitted poor old men like me; it fitted hopeful youth;
'Twas full of compensation for weary hearts that bleed;
'Twas full of invitations to Christ, and not to creed.

VIII.

The preacher made sin hideous, in Gentiles and in Jews;
He shot the golden sentences down in the finest pews;
And—though I can't see very well—I saw the falling tear
That told me hell was some ways off, and heaven very near.

IX.

How swift the golden moments fled, within that holy place;
How brightly beamed the light of heaven from every happy face;
Again I longed for that sweet time, when friend shall meet with friend,
"When congregations ne'er break up, and Sabbath has no end."

X.

I hope to meet that minister—that congregation too—
In the dear home beyond the stars that shine from heaven's blue;
I doubt not I'll remember, beyond life's evening gray,
The happy hour of worship in that model church to-day.

XI.

Dear wife, the fight will soon be fought—the victory be won;
The shinin' goal is just ahead; the race is nearly run;
O'er the river we are nearin', they are thronging to the shore,
To shout our safe arrival, where the weary weep no more.

Our Story Teller.

A Story From The French.

Jean d'Ostcamp lived near Bruges, in a manor or castle, which has now disappeared: in what manner we shall presently see. The site it occupied afterward became part of the city. The events we are about to relate, occurred in 1114, during the reign of Baudouin a la Hache, a valiant prince and a great lover of justice. Although he had made severe laws against the misdeeds of the lords of the different castles, and his lightest chastisement was to punish pœna talionis, that is, head for head and limb limb, as Oredegherst observes, there were, nevertheless, many lords who were petty tyrants in their own domains. Whenever Baudouin heard of their tyranny, he quickly put a stop to it. But he did not know all.

Lord Jean d'Ostcamp grievously oppressed his vassals. He did this with impunity, believing himself secure of protection, as his brother Pierre was one of the count's knights. He was a miser and so wicked that none dared bring a complaint against him. He had purchased many yards of cloth and linen from a retail merchant of Bruges for the necessities of his household. The price of these goods constituted half of the merchant's fortune. The baron refused to pay him, and consequently the business affairs of the poor merchant was cramped for want of this money.

This state of things lasted ten years, and then, in the above-mentioned year, 1114, the merchant died. In order to pay his debts to the weavers of the city, his widow was obliged to sell everything, and she found herself left with two children of tender age and nothing to depend upon for their support except the money which was due to her from Jean d'Ostcamp. Three times she went to ask him for it, and three times did he cause her to be turned out of his castle.

If she had been left alone, the poor grief-stricken woman would have given up all hope of ever obtaining her money, and have found employment in some weaver's shop, thus supporting herself by the sweat of her brow. But how could she support her children? Maternal love determined her to brave the terror with which the baron inspired her.

The Count of Flanders, Baudouin a la Hache, happened to be at Bruges, and she went to the door of Saint Donant, where he was hearing mass, and waited for him. When he appeared she threw herself at his feet and told him all her troubles. Baudouin, while listening to her story, mechanically put his hand on his terrible ax. Then reflecting that it was not a crime, but a misdemeanor, he restrained himself and said kindly to the widow:

"Send one of the beadles of Bruges to the castle of Jean d'Ostcamp immediately, and tomorrow let me know the result of his mission."

The good woman went away. But among all the officers appointed by the count to administer his laws in Bruges, there was not one who dared to go to the castle of Jean. The widow returned the next day to the door of Saint Donat, and related all that had passed to Baudouin.

"So they fear a man who does not fear the laws," said the count; "I shall send Ulryck, one of my sergeants, and we shall see what this fellow will say to him. Tell him of your troubles, my poor woman."

The noble count then addressed a few words to a little man who was in his suite, and then entered the church.

The little man approached the woman. He was a native of Flanders, and was calm and gentle in his manners. He was below medium hight; his countenance was pale but animated, and expressive of kindness and good nature, and his eyes were bright and piercing. Under the title of sergeant, he was intrusted with the execution of the count's rigorous orders; in short, his duties were similar to those of the beadles of that time, now called les huissiers. These duties were little suited to his character, but circumstances had placed him in this situation.

"So this man refuses to pay you?" said he, gently, to the good woman.

"Yes," replied the widow, "and none of the civil officers of Bruges dare present the note to him."

"I will go to him myself," said the little man.

The grateful woman raised her eyes to Ulryck and said, with deep emotion: "You are very good, but you are not strong. Do you not fear Monseigneur Jean d'Ostcamp? He is a powerful lord."

"Oh! I do not apprehend any danger," said Ulrick. "I shall carry my lion's staff, and the ax of the powerful count is embroidered on my sleeve. He will respect me as an officer of his sovereign. Return home, my good woman, and after the holy mass I will deliver your message, and in three hours at most you will receive justice."

The widow thanked Ulryck, and went away, her heart oppressed with many conflicting emotions and presentiments.

As soon as he had heard mass, Ulryck hastened back to the count's castle, and going to the stable he saddled and bridled his little horse, took his ebony staff, on the top of which was a silver lion, and set out for the castle of Jean d'Ostcamp.

Horses of good breed ordinarily have a quality which, for want of a better name, we call instinct, and which often stands them in better stead than our intelligence does us. A horse will stop at the entrance of a wood infested by wolves, and nothing will induce him to cross a forest if he scents the presence of a tiger. Min (this was the name of Ulryck's little horse) possessed in a marked degree the tact or instinct of which we speak.

The poor animal seemed to foresee perils if not to himself at least to his master. The sergeant had never been able to induce him to go into battle. This little horse did not like danger, but he deeply loved Ulryck, who returned affection for affection. He cared for Min himself, morning and evening, filled his rack, spread his bed and groomed him, and the animal, accustomed to the man, recognized him from afar, saluting him by neighing, turning his head to look after him, and sadly lowering his ears when Ulryck was out of sight. If the sergeant was absent and a strange hand brought hay or oats to him, the animal seemed afflicted and would not eat. None but his master ever mounted him.

Min at times took inexplicable whims; for instance, he would often choose a longer and more difficult road in preference to the shorter and easier one. Ulryck, who had never been able to conquer the obstinacy of his little horse on this point, usually allowed him to have his own way. "Min knows what he is about," the sergeant would say; "if she wants to carry me on the right hand, which is longer, and increases his trouble, it is because he scents danger on the left-hand road."

But when duty required, Ulryck had a means of vanquishing the obstinacy of Min. He would dismount and proceed on foot, leaving Min to follow or go back, as he chose, and the poor animal never failed to follow his master like a dog. If any obstacle separated them, as soon as he could overcome it, Min would find Ulryck and rejoin him in no matter how great a crowd; and if Ulryck ever started on an excursion alone, and any one during his absence opened the stable door, Min would follow on his track to the distance of half a league from Bruges, for the expeditions of the sergeant never extended further than that. Every one in the city knew the little horse and could approach him, but he would allow no one either to catch or mount him.

We mentioned all these details because they were remarkable; let us also add, what Ulryck had often observed, viz.: That on every occasion that Min had refused to go, Ulryck had encountered dangers. Once during a fight with the rebellious baron, his horse refusing to march, Ulryck had gone on foot and was severly wounded. Many other examples were cited.

On the occasion of which we write, Min showed himself more restive than usual. He pranced in a very unruly manner through the streets of Bruges, and when they reached the outskirts of the city the little animal stopped, refusing so decidedly to take the road to Jean d'Ostcamp's castle that Ulryck became angry. He had no spurs; they were then worn as a distinctive badge by knights only. But if he had had one it would not have availed with Min. He spoke to him in a threatening tone, but the horse only lowered his head. Ulryck then struck him with his ebony staff, but immeadiately regretted it. Min only lowered his head still more, and remained immovable.

"Min," said he at last, speaking to the animal as if he was endowed with intelligence, "we go by the order of the count of Flanders, and we carry the black staff of the silver lion; they will respect us."

Min's only response was to turn toward the city they had just quitted.

"This is very cowardly," said the sergeant; "you show very little courage, Min; we are under the protection of Baudouin a la Hache;" and so saying, he dismounted.

"Go back, my poor Min, if you are afraid, he said, "as for me, I must do my duty."

And he started on foot. Min reluctantly followed, with his head lowered to the ground. On arriving at the gate of the castle, of which the portcullis was down, Ulryck blew a small horn which hung on a post.

"Who is there?" said a soldier, appearing.

"An officer of Monseigneur Baudouin a la Hache, the redoutable Count of Flanders."

The portcullis was instantly raised, and Ulryck entered the castle. Passing through the court, which was narrow, and surrounded by high walls, he almost fancied himself in a prison. The soldier or servant, who had drawn up the portcullis, conducted him into a large hall in which was Jean d'Ostcamp. This hall was forty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, and its only ceiling was the roof, composed of great tiles laid on heavy timbers. A massive table occupied the center, and on each side of it were deal benches. The bare brick-walls were garnished with arms, nets, and wolf-skins. On a rude platform at one end of the hall was a complete suit of iron armor for a knight, which was supported by a wooden manikin. At the other end of the hall, before a large chimney, in which burned the trunk of a tree, was Lord Jean d'Ostcamp, seated on a stool which was painted black, and surrounded by three servants. He wore a cap made of the skin of a hare, small-clothes of coarse green cloth, and wooden shoes, and for a coat he wore a sort of tunic or blouse, confined by a black belt, from which depended, on the right a great knife, and on the left a short but heavy ax.

A pot of beer and some slices of buttered bread were placed before him on a block, which served as a portable table. The floor, not being paved, was strewed with fresh straw. Under the table were two large dogs, which growled at the approach of Ulryck, but became quiet at a word from their master.

This description may give the reader some idea of a seignoral manor at the beginning of the twelfth century. The luxury introduced by the crusades was just commencing to be adopted by a few privileged houses.

When the sergeant appeared, Jean d'Ostcamp, without saying a word, offered him the pot of beer and a slice of bread, for it was the usual custom.

"I cannot accept anything, my lord," said Ulryck, "until my message is delivered."

"You come from Count Baudouin," said Jean d'Ostcamp, "what do you want?"

"I am here," replied the sergeant, as "a public officer of justice of my lord, to demand payment of your debt to a certain merchant of Bruges. None of the officers of the city daring to come, it is to me that Moseigneur the very redoutable Count of Flanders has referred the widow of the said merchant."

"These things do not concern the count," said the baron roughly.

"All justice concerns him, my lord," replied the sergeant; "and by the staff of the lion, in the name of God, and of justice, I summon you to immediately pay into my hands the sum due, or to follow me before the city judge, to be condemned for the said sum, and to remain in prison until fully paid, for such is the law."

Ulryck had no time to say more, for the face of the baron became purple with rage at the first words of the summons. He arose, stammering with anger.

"Miserable slave! put me in prison!"

He sprang at the sergeant, and, pushing him violently out of the hall, shut the door, and sat down on the stool, nearly beside himself with rage.

Ulryck felt that he was performing a stern duty, and not wishing to return until he had fully discharged it, he placed his ebony staff in a pocket made for the purpose in the housing of Min, who was waiting for him. He then took out an ink-stand, a pen, and a sheet of parchment, and proceeded to write out a summons, for he knew how to write, which was a rare accomplishment in those days among the officers of justice.

Before nailing it to Jean d'Ostcamp's door, he read it aloud in a slightly tremulous but solemn voice, calling, in the name of the very redoutable Count of Flanders, on all the servants, vassals, and peasants of the castle to assist in enforcing justice; to apprehend the said baron and conduct him to prison, under penalty of being treated as felons and rebels. At the moment that he finished his bold undertaking, Jean d'Ostcamp, utterly beside himsel with rage, rushed out of the door, ax in hand, and seeing Ulryck preparing to nail the summons to his door, he split his head. Ulryck staggered, but he had strength enough left to drag himself to his little horse, and put the summons, all stained with blood, into the pocket, and then he fell and breathed his last sigh.

Seeing the fall of the count's officer, checked the fury of Jean d'Ostcamp. He ordered his servant to lower the portcullis, and to take Min to the stables. But the little horse, as if understanding all that had passed, suddenly dashed out of the castle before the portcullis fell. The gates were closed, and in order to obliterate all traces of the crime which had been committed, the baron's servants hastily dug a grave and buried Ulryck.

In the meantime, Min reached Bruges, and stopped at the count's door. Baudouin was dinning with some of his knights when a servant informed him that Ulryck's horse had returned alone, bringing back the ebony staff and a bloody parchment in the pocket of his housing. The Count of Flanders, with much anxiety, took the parchment, and, hoping to find Ulryck only wounded, he mounted his horse, and, attended by his knights, set out for the castle of Jean d'Ostcamp. So deeply was he absorbed in the thought of his sergeant, that he did not observe that Min was following the cortege.

In less than two hours after the murder had taken place, the Count of Flanders was at the gates of the castle. The portcullis was drawn up; all trace of the crime had disappeared. Jean d'Ostcamp, who had foreseen this visit, was prepared for it; he had assumed a serene countenance.

"I come," said Baudouin sternly, "to demand my Sergeant Ulryck of you."

"No one has been here," said the Baron, boldly; "your attendants may search the castle."

"What!" cried the Count, "did not Ulryck write you this summons, and order you to make restitution to the widow?"

Jean d'Ostcamp coolly took the parchment, and seeing it was stained with blood, calmly remarked:

"This summons is certainly intended for me but you see, my lord, that it is stained with blood. It is possible that your Ulryck has been assassinated on his way hither."

"And who would dare to do it if not you," said Baudouin; "he carried the 'lion staff,' and he was under my protection. Knights search the castle, and question the servants and all whom you may find."

While the suite of the count were executing the orders, Jean d'Ostcamp remained with his sovereign, excusing himself, protesting that he meant to pay the widow, and speaking with so much assurance that Baudouin began to believe him innocent. This belief was strengthened when the knights re-appeared without having discovered or learned anything. Baudouin, deeply perplexed at the commission of a crime of which he had lost all trace, was about to retire. He cast a last scrutinizing glance on Jean d'Ostcamp, when he saw the Baron suddenly change countenance and become deadly pale, while he seemed incapable of withdrawing his eyes from the most distant angle of the court yard. Following their direction, Baudouin beheld Min, that he supposed at Bruges, busily engaged in scraping up the soil with his forefeet; it had evidently been freshly turned. He approached and saw great tears in the eyes of the little animal. He ordered his attendants to dig there, and they soon found the body of Ulryck.

Jean d'Ostcamp, seeing that his crime was discovered, sought to escape, but he was seized by the court's attendants. He then fell on his knees and begged for mercy. But the justice of Baudouin a la Hache, was inexorable. He ordered him to be led out of the castle, and there, on the public highway, he condemned him to die. Then, seizing the bridle of the little horse, he said:

"Be comforted my poor Min; thou shalt avenge thy master."

Two knights, immediately comprehending the count's intention, took Jean d'Ostcamp's ax and poignard away from him, while two others tied his hands and feet, after which they tied him to the tail of the little horse—which for the first time in his life began to kick; then rushing through brambles and bushes, soon tore the murderer of his master in pieces, and returned to the city the same evening, bringing only some hideous fragments.

The castle was destroyed by order of the count, the widow's debt was paid; and a mass for 100 years was instituted at St. Donat for the repose of Ulryck's soul.

Baudouin had the little horse placed in his stables, intending to take care of him for the sake of his master; but the fatigues of the day proved too much for him, and the next morning they found him dead.

Pine Tree Shillings.

The following account of this coin and its origin appeared near thirty years ago; and as it will interest our readers, we give it republication:

"A friend lately put us in temporary possession of one of these venerable coins, which were first issued from the mint of Massachusetts, so far back as the year 1652. Its irregular shape and uncouth appearance, denote sufficiently that it is the offspring of a ruder age.

It is about the size of a Spanish quarter of a dollar; on one side is the representation of a *Pine Tree*, with the words around the border, 'In Masathosets.' On the reverse is 1652, XII. and on the border, New Englrnd, An. Dom.

We find in Mr Felt's valuable history of Massachusetts currency, the order of General Court in May 1652, establishing a mint in Massachusetts. The following is an extract: It is ordered, and by authority of this Courte enacted that the printed order about money shall be in force until the first of September next, and no longer, the money hearafter appointed and expressed, shall be the currant money of this commonwealth and no other, unless English (except the receivers consent thereto).

In pursuance of the entent of this Courte herein, be it further ordered and enacted by the authoritye of this Courte, that all persons whatsoever have libertye to bring in unto the mint-house at Boston, all bullyton, plate or Spanish coyne there to be melted and brought to the alloy of starling silver by John Hull, master of said mint, and his sworn officers, and by him to be coyned into twelve penny, six penny, three penny pieces, which shall be for forme, flat and square on the sides, and stamped on the one side with N. E., and on the other side with the figure XII VI and III according to the valew of each peece with a privy marke, which shall be appointed every three months by the Governor, and knowne only to him and the sworne officers of the mint. And further the sayd master of the mint aforesaid, is hereby required to coyne all the sayd money of good silver of the just alloy of starling English money, and for valew to stamps two pence on a shilling of less valew than the present English coyne, and for the lesser peeces proportionably. And all such coyne, as aforesaid shall be acknowledged to be currant coyne of this commonwealth, and passe from man to man in all payment accordingly within this jurisdiction."

"It appears from the above, that John Hull was the first master of the mint in this province. He and his officers were allowed as compensation for their services, to take one shilling out of every twenty shillings which he shall stampe."

"As for the building for the manufacture of coin," says Mr. Felt, "it did not call into requisition the talents of Sir Christopher Wren—nor would it fully compare with many stately piles of our metropolis. It was ordered to be made of wood, to be sixteen feet square and ten feet high.

No doubt that this house, however circumscribed in its materials and dimensions, was then pointed out to strangers as an object of more than ordinary curiosity. Certainly it did not deserve the rebuke of an adage, common in that day, "Twelve pence laid out on the purse, and six pence in it." We are told in a note in the work from which we have gathered the above information that a *Pine tree* appears to have been a favorite symbol with the authorities of Massachusetts. They used it at the time when expecting that events would so occur in England, as to afford them opportunity of being an independent people.

When they declared themselves free from British rule, they had it appointed in their State flag, April 11th, 1776. It continued to the adoption of the thirteen stripes. Even before this appointment, it was under the colors with such a tree, that the battle of Bunker Hill was fought by our forces."

The subscriber has in his possession one of the venerable relics, which, aside from the interest in the history of the 'Species,' has an interesting personal history of its own. A farmer in the town of Penobscot, near the mouth of the Penobscot river, when plowing in his field some twenty years ago or more, turned up a pot containing some hundreds of dollars in silver, in part of this description. The one in my possession is one of the numbers, answering in every particular to the above description.—*Exchange.*

Buried Alive.

A few days ago, says the Chicago Times, Mr. Muhlbesch was taken suddenly ill at his residence. His disease was of a very acute nature, and in spite of all the efforts of his physicians, he died after a brief illness, and his sorrowing friends made ready for the funeral. An undertaker was summoned, and the body properly laid out, and on yesterday the funeral services took place from his late residence. After the customary services had been performed and the sorrowing relatives had taken their last look of the deceased, the coffin lid was screwed down and the funeral cortege moved slowly toward the quiet confines of Greenland cemetery, where the body was finally lowered sadly into the grave which had been prepared for it. The last prayer had been offered and the last solemn service repeated, when, just as the sexton seized his spade and was about to drop the first shovelful of earth upon the coffin, a sound, something like a stifled groan, followed by a scratching noise, as if the dead man was trying to release himself from the confines of his narrow house, was heard proceeding from the still open grave.

For an instant every heart stood still, and the blood of every listener seemed to curdle in his veins. The women screamed and hastened toward the carriages, while the men were not slow in following them. In an instant the sexton was the only man left at the grave, and he, too, trembled at hearing what he had never heard before. Finally, he recovered presence of mind enough to descend into the grave and break open the rough box in which the coffin was encased. Then the noise was repeated, and he knew that the occupant of that grave, who in a few moments more would have been consigned to a horrible death, and whom his friends had already mourned as dead, was still alive and anxious to be set free. A screw driver was soon procured from the undertaker present, and the coffin lid removed, when its occupant, instead of being cold and dead as he had appeared when last seen, was found to be once more alive. His friends, who had by this time recovered courage enough to return to the grave, were, of course, almost overjoyed at this strange and unexpected turn of affairs, and hastened to rescue the late deceased from his unpleasant quarters and remove him to one of the carriages in waiting, where he was rolled up in a plentiful supply of blankets and lap robes, and the friends who had lately followed him sorrowingly to the grave, now hastened joyfully toward their homes. The rescued man was so overcome, on being rescued from his perilous position, that he was for a long time unable to speak, and what his feelings were while undergoing burial, or whether he was concious at all or not until the last moment when he managed to signify that he was still alive, is not known.

☞The St. Louis *Globe* tells about a youth, just married, who left that city with his bride on an Eastern tour via Vandalia, the other evening, who insisted on having a bed-room with a door to it; didn't want any of "yer durn curtain fixin's."

Historical Memoranda.

Marshfield Sixty Years Ago.

We have received from Rev. George Leonard of East Marshfield Mass., a copy of a lecture recently delivered by him, entitled "Marshfield Sixty years Ago."

Mr. Leonard is a native of that ancient borough and was born in the first year of the present century. The object of this lecture is to note the moral, social and material condition of Marshfield sixty years ago, and by comparing it with the present, to show the great changes which have been wrought in little more than half a century.

Mr. Leonard remembers clearly and distinctly events which transpired in 1812, including the circumstances connected with the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, and having always resided in Marshfield and having been for a long number of years pastor of one of the principal churches, his circle of acquaintances was large, and his means of obtaining a knowledge of local affairs, were such as to well qualify him for the task which he undertook and has so well performed.

This lecture has something more than a local interest, for what is true of Marshfield is true in a greater or less degree, with regard to all the old towns in Massachusetts and Maine. It will also be more entertaining to the middle-aged and youth, than to elderly persons whose memories extend back to the period here spoken of, and for this reason we substitute extracts from this lecture for our young folks column in the present issue of our paper.

Speaking of the changes in the ownership and occupancy of real estate, Mr. Leonard says:

In looking back *sixty years*, I find that all the *Real Estate* in North and East Marshfield has changed hands; all the houses and farms, and all the land of every description, are owned to-day, by different persons from those who owned them sixty years ago. The former owners are dead; and their children or grandchildren or assigns, (the majority of whom were not then born,) stand in their places, and occupy what was improved by a former generation.

I said all the Real Estate in North and East Marshfield has changed hands within sixty years; so far as I know, this remark may be applied to the *whole town*. I know of no farm or house or land in the *whole town of Marshfield*, which is owned to-day by the same persons who owned it at the time now mentioned.

Mr. Leonard then gives the names of 33 persons who were prominent men in Marshfield 60 years ago, all of whom have been dead for more than a quarter of a century. He adds:

I now give another list of twenty-two deceased persons who lived in the North part of this town, most of whom have been dead from fifty to sixty years; all of whom I knew; and all of whose children (about eighty in number) are also dead. Their property has changed hands *twice*, within my remembrance. The fathers died and left their property to their children,—the children also died and left their property, or what had not been previously sold and spent, to the third generation.

All the old people and all the middle-aged people, without an exception, who were alive sixty years ago are now dead,—not one is left. A new generation has come upon the stage. How true is it that "one generation passeth away and another generation cometh." Very few who now hear me speak, were born at the time mentioned; more than three quarters of the inhabitants have changed.

Respecting the improvements in conveniences for public worship, Mr. Leonard says:

Great *improvements* have been made within the last sixty years, of which our fathers and grandfathers had no knowledge; and of which they did never dream. When we went to meeting on the Sabbath, we had to sit in a cold meeting-house in the winter time. The churches were never warmed. They were not furnished with stoves or furnaces or any conveniences for warming. And there were no arrangements for lighting them in the evening. Some women carried heated stones or bricks to church; and had foot-stoves, which were about twelve inches square and six inches high, made of iron or copper, in which they carried a few live coals.

We quote the following with regard to school facilities in those days:

Our *Schools*, to-day are very different from what they were when I attended them, as a scholar. There were no black-boards in any of our school-houses at that time; and no classes in Arithmetic, and no regular recitations in this branch. Every scholar studied by himself, and when he could not do his example he went to the teacher for assistance. No Geography or History was taught in school, and there were no atlases; some of the older scholars had a geography for a reading book. There were no steel pens in school, nor any kind of metallic pens, and no lead pencils. The only pens used in school or out of school, were made of goose quills. The quills were brought to school for the teacher to make into pens; and these frequently needed repairing. Writing was generally performed every half day. The school-house where I attended, was often so cold in winter the ink would freeze in the pens while the scholars were writing. All the writing books were at that time home-made, and were brought to school without being ruled. The teacher ruled the paper with a piece of lead called a plummet, and set the copies for the younger scholars; the large scholars ruled their own writing-book, and wrote from copy slips furnished by the teacher. These were narrow slips of paper with copies engraved on them. Grammar was but little studied; very few got a practical knowledge of it.

The wood was all cut by the large boys and brought into the wood-house, and piled up by the small ones; this was done by a few at a time during school hours. The wood was cut with *axes*; for at that time we had no *wood saws*. The large boys took turns in making the fire, mornings, generally getting a fire brand from the neighbors' to kindle the fire with.

Our winter schools were never taught by females in those days. Women were not considered competent to teach large boys and girls. And it must be admitted that owing to the neglect of female education, very few were qualified to teach a Grammar School. There was no Superintending School Committee, chosen by the town, sixty years ago; there were school Agents who employed the teachers and kept the school-house in repair and furnished the wood. They and the Minister would sometimes visit the schools at the close. Teachers would sometimes go to the Minister to be approbated. No reports on the schools were made to the town; and nothing was paid for the little superintendence which the schools received.

Fifty-six years ago the past winter, while I was a pupil in the North School, we had a teacher whose name was Samuel Angier, who one day punished a boy more severely than his mother thought he deserved. She, being a large and athletic woman, undertook to flog the teacher. He was a man of medium size, wore spectacles, and carried a cane. She came to the school-house at noon-time, and brought with her a club, and told the scholars that she was going to "lick" the school-master because he had punished her boy. Her talk and threatening language attracted the attention of the scholars. They were all eager to see what she was about to do. She waited at the school house for the teacher to come, expressing her dislike of him, and speaking of him with much severity. Some of the schoolars watched to see if the school master was coming. As soon as he came in sight, they informed the woman, who went out doors, followed by a crowd of boys and girls. When he was approaching the house, she met him and thus addressed him, "Mr. Devil, I am now ready for you," and immediately struck at him with her club. He was taken by supprise; but he had the presence of mind to lift up his cane in order to ward off the blow. The cane received the blow and was broken. Not wishing to have a street fight with a woman, he retreated into the school-house, closed the door and held it, with the assistance of some of the scholars, so as to keep her out. She made an effort to get in; she tried the door, and pounded it several times with her club, and finding that she could not gain an entrance, went home, and here the affair ended.

This transaction was the chief topic of conversation in the neighborhood for several days. People were suprised at the boldness and courage of the woman; but her conduct was generally disapproved, and she never attempted anything of the kind again.

School children were not so well clothed in olden times as they now are—none had boots to wear even in the deepest snow; all wore shoes—they also wore what they called leggins or spatter boots; these were generally made of old stocking legs, but sometimes of cloth. They were put on and tied over the shoes so as to keep out the snow, and were worn by the boys. The girls wore blankets on their heads and over their shoulders, pinned under their chins—this was in cold weather—they wore something lighter in summer. No bonnets, clouds, hoods, or hats, were worn at school by girls in those days. All the scholars, both boys and girls, large and small, went to school barefoot in the summer; and I can well recollect that some of us used to get stubbed toes.

Great attention was paid to the manners of the scholars sixty years ago; more than would be thought advisable at the present day. Boys were told by the teacher to take off their hats and make a bow to the persons whom they met in the streets, and the girls were taught to make a courtesy; this was generally practised by the scholars. I suppose when I was a boy I complied with this rule or custom hundreds of times. Most teachers at that time were very particular to have the scholars make their manners when they came into the school-room, and when they went out during school hours; also, when they commenced and when they finished reading or spelling. They were also required to rise and make their manners when any visitor entered the school-room or went out.

Our schools have made great progress during my remembrance. We have now more advanced scholars and better qualified teachers. There were formerly good readers, writers, and spellers, but very few good arithmeticians, and still fewer good grammarians. No vulgar fractions and no mental arithmetic were taught in school. It would puzzle most of our people who are now sixty years old to tell exactly how much 5-6 and 4-5 are, or to substract one from the other. Good schools do a great deal for the rising generations; and money laid out for a good education is well expended. In consequence of good schools the pronunciation of both children and adults has very much improved. People formerly called oil, *ile*, join, *jine*, joist, *jise*, joint, *jint*, spoil, *spile*, &c. They used to say that the tea-*kittle biles*; instead of the tea-*kettle boils*; he *gin* it to him, instead of he *gave* it to him. They used to call Marshfield, *Mashfield*; salt marsh, salt *mash* *rheumatiz*, instead of rheumatism; *aigs*, instead of eggs; *age*, of an ax or knife instead of edge; *shet* the door, instead of shut the door.

Some of these inaccuracies however, are used at the present day, especially by old people. We sometimes hear the expression he *sot* down, instead of he sat down; also *hist* instead of hoist; *pint* of a knife, instead of point of a knife; *pizen*, instead of poison; *yaller*, instead of yellow; *winder*, instead of window; *disappinted*, instead of disappointed, &c.

We however hear but very little bad pronunciation compared with what was heard half a century ago. Children are taught to pronounce correctly at school. Less bad grammer is used in speaking and writing. And there is no doubt that the rising generation is much better educated than was the one before it.

If we look within our own houses we shall see many things which were unknown to our grandfathers and grandmothers in their early days. There were no sofas and no vases in their parlors; no pictures (or very rarely any) hung on their walls, no lounges in their sitting-room, and no cooking stoves in their kitchens. They had no stoves of any kind, either for warming their rooms or cooking their food. Open fire-places were then used for these purposes. Beef and pork and vegetables were boiled in iron pots which were placed over the fire, and hung on hooks supported by a crane. Fresh meat was roasted in tin kitchens placed on the hearth before the fire. The meat was fastened to a long slim iron called a spit which passed through the tin kitchen and through the meat, and was several times turned to bring the different parts of the meat towards the fire. Meat was also fried in a spider placed before the fire with coals under it. Bread was baked both before the fire and in brick ovens. These modes of cooking have now nearly or quite passed away, and cooking stoves have taken their place, which are a great improvement on former contrivances for cooking. There were, however, cast-iron stoves, for warming the school-houses, more than sixty years ago.

In those days there were no *cheap-clocks*. The Connecticut wooden clocks were unknown. A good brass clock with a case would cost sixty dollars, an expense which but few Marshfield people could then afford. When I went to the summer school in the North District, the teacher would frequently send me and other scholars to Mr. Thomas Rogers's, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, to know the time of day. He had a good brass clock; and this was then the nearest clock to the school-house. Hour glasses were more plenty than clocks; but they were a poor substitute for a good clock or watch.

Formerly we had bellows for blowing the fire to make it burn, and warming pans for warming beds on cold nights in the winter. But these have generally gone out of use.

No coal was used in our houses for fuel.—Most people burnt green wood, only using a little dry for kindling. Blacksmiths used coal in their shops; but no other people among us used it. No whale oil, no kerosene oil, no burning fluid, and no oil of any kind was used for lighting our houses in the evening. I was twelve or fifteen years old before I ever saw a lamp. Candles were then exclusively used in this place. They were generally made in the family. While beef-tallow was the material from which they were commonly made, bayberry tallow was also sometimes used for this purpose, which, by being mixed with other tallow, made very good candles.

It was quite common sixty years ago, to see *spinning wheels*, both large and small, in almost every house. The large wheels were used for spinning cotton and wool, and the small ones for spinning flax. Some of these wheels still remain in the attics of old houses; but most of them have, probably, been cut up and burned. The spinster *sat down* to spin flax, and turned the wheel with her foot. But she *stood up* and walked backward and forward in order to spin cotton and wool, turning the wheel with her right hand, and holding the material for spinning in her left.

In those days, all the shoe-thread which was used, was spun on a small wheel by some female member of the family. Shoemakers sometimes went round to different houses and carried their benches on their shoulders, and also carried their lasts and tools with them, and made up a lot of shoes for different members of the family.

Others had small shops in which they did custom work—none did sale work—they made their own pegs out of maple blocks—the thread which they used was home-made; also the wax. They generally made their own lasts. The soles of the shoes were always sewed; the heels only being pegged. What are called pegged shoes, were unknown in those days; ladies' *cloth* boots and shoes were also unknown. There were no shoes called *rights* and *lefts*. They were made straight so as to fit one foot as well as the other.

There were no *glass lanterns*. Lanterns were formerly made of tin perforated with many holes, the light used being that of a candle. There were then among us no thermometers to measure the heat and cold; and no hair brushes and no tooth brushes; no wash-stands and wash-bowls. There was no piano in town and scarcely a musical instrument for young people to play on. It was very seldom that a floor was carpeted or painted. Some used to sand their floors. The aisles of the meeting-houses were sometimes sanded.

There were no guns with percussion locks. The old-fashioned flint locks were exclusively used. Percussion caps were not invented. There were no *green-blinds* on any of our houses. No houses were painted *white*. Most houses were not painted at all. The few which were painted, were either red or yellow. I never saw a green blind or a white painted house in Marshfield while I was a boy. No meeting house in town was painted. The *largest* was 7 inches by 9. Common was 5 inches by 7, or 9 by 8. We now sometimes see it so large that 4 squares will answer for a window instead of 24.

I can remember when there were no *wagons* covered or open, no buggies, nor any kind of four-wheeled light carriage in town. Square topped chaises and horse-carts, now often called tip-carts and ox-carts, were the only vehicles in use among us. It may be surprising to some that farmers had no *ox-wagons*. But they got along without them. All the hay and wood were drawn in *carts*. The vehicle or carriage used by farmers for carrying burdens had but two wheels. Drags were however used for drawing rocks. Wheel-barrows were in use; also sleighs and sleds when there was snow on the ground. *Fifty years* ago there was no *hoop-tire* on the wheels of any kind of carriages. The tire was not whole, but put on in different pieces; *bent rims* are a modern improvement for light wheels.

It was formerly much more common to ride on *horse back* than it is at the present day. There being no riding wagons and but few chaises, this was the only mode of travelling for most people. In my early life I several times rode forty miles on horse-back. Women rode in this manner on side-saddles much more frequently than they now do. They also rode on pillions behind their husbands or fathers or others. Those people who lived at a distance from the meeting-house and had horses but no chaises, frequently rode in this manner. Three persons would sometimes ride on the same horse, viz: a man and his wife behind him, and a small boy forward. In my younger days I sometimes carried a lady with me on horse-back a sight which would now attract some attention.

When riding on horse-back was common *horse-blocks* were in use. A horse-block was a stage or block used in mounting horses. It was made either of wood or stone, and had several steps. There was one at the North and South meeting-house, used by those ladies who rode to meeting on horse-back, on pillions behind their husbands.

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Probate Notices.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of December,* 1872.

MARY S. FOSS, widow of Emery Foss, late of Wayne, in said County, deceased having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED: That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be holden at Augusta, on the second Monday of January next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 3

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December,* 1872.

SILAS T. FLOYD, Administrator on the estate of Lydia Foster, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of January next, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 3

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December,* 1872.

CLARA C. PACKARD, Administratrix on the Estate of Sewall Packard, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell at auction or private sale, the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz:—The homestead of the deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 3

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